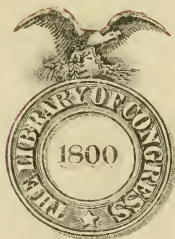


# OUTLINE FOR REVIEW AMERICAN HISTORY

NEWTON AND TREAT

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1917

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1917





OUTLINE FOR REVIEW

# AMERICAN HISTORY

BY

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AND  
EDWIN BRYANT TREAT.

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Revised to 1917

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## PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK

WHEN the close of the year's work approaches, the teacher of history is confronted with the problem of bringing out the subject as a whole, and of so focusing it as to make the picture clear-cut and vivid in the pupil's mind. Text-book and notebook and classroom work have each done their part in arousing the imagination and informing the memory—how shall the prominent figures and the smaller details, the multitude of memories and impressions so made, be fixed and established in their proper perspective?

It was the effort to solve this problem that produced this series of Outlines in Greek, Roman, English, and American history. They were first privately printed, and have been experimented with for several years. The result has been so gratifying, in accomplishing the end in view, as to suggest that they might prove similarly useful to others; hence, their present publication.

The Outlines have been enlarged and revised in collaboration with a colleague of wide experience in preparing pupils for college, Mr. E. B. Treat, who has used them in their original form, and who therefore brings the valuable assistance of independent experiment and experience to the work of improvement and revision.

It cannot be too emphatically said that the Outlines should not be introduced into the class until *after* the work of the text-book is finished—they are preëminently intended, as their title indicates, for REVIEW. However, if the time or

## PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK

facilities of the teacher are limited, they might, *in rare cases*, be used judiciously with the text-book as an aid to clearness.

Each of the Outlines of the series has been used with several different text-books, and each is intended for use with any good text-book, such as, in the case of the Outline of American History, Hart's Essentials, Adams and Trent's, McMaster's, Montgomery's Students, McLaughlin's, Fiske's, Macy's, etc. In the American histories, more perhaps than in the others, the authors have found great variation in emphasis, and considerable discrepancy. They have purposely made this Outline very complete, and have taken great pains to bring out impartially the essential facts. References are omitted, not only because of the adaptability of the Outlines to different text-books, but to emphasize the fact that they should be used, as a rule, only after the student has become so familiar with the text-book and other sources of information, that it will be easy to refresh the memory on matters only suggested in the Outline.

Many dates have been given for reference, but the less important have been included in parentheses, and many will be omitted by the teacher who does not believe in overcrowding the mind with figures. The Index will be found useful for looking up special matters, such as important laws, terms, etc. The Typical Questions, culled from many papers for college entrance examinations, are intended for practice in the art, so occult to many pupils, of formulating answers.

C. B. NEWTON.

LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

# OUTLINE FOR REVIEW

## AMERICAN HISTORY

### DISCOVERERS

D. = Dutch.

Sp. = Spanish.

E. = English.

Sw. = Swedish.

F. = French.

P. = Portuguese.

1000-1350. Northmen, Greenland and New England.  
"Sagas."

1492. *Columbus* (Sp.), West Indies; four voyages.

1497. Cabots (E.), John and Sebastian, Cape Breton Island.

1498. Sebastian Cabot (E.), mainland, from Cape Breton down to Albemarle Sound. Voyages of Cabots became the basis of England's claim of right to colonize North America.

1501. Cortereal (P.), New England to Newfoundland.

1501-1503. *Americus Vesputius* (Sp.), Brazil; one and perhaps two earlier voyages. Wrote the first published account, hence name of "America."

1506. Denys (F.), Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1512. Ponce de Leon (Sp.), Florida. Later tried to colonize; was killed. Basis of Spanish claims to Florida.

1513. *Balboa* (Sp.), Isthmus of Darien; Pacific Ocean.

1520. Ayllon (Sp.), South Carolina.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

1520. *Magellan* (Sp.), South America; Philippine Islands. Killed. Survivors continued, — first to go around the world.
- 1519–1521. *Cortez* (Sp.), Mexico. His success here fixed Spain's attention on the South.
1524. *Verrazzani* (F.), South Carolina north to Nova Scotia.
1528. *Narvaez* (Sp.), Gulf States.
- 1528–1536. *De Vaca* — wandered across the continent.
1532. *Pizarro* (Sp.), Conquest of Peru.
1534. *Cartier* (F.), River St. Lawrence. This drew the attention of the French to the north. Basis of French claim to this region.
1539. *Fray Marcos* (Sp.), New Mexico, "Seven Cities of Cibola."
1540. *Coronado* (Sp.), Gila, Rio Grande, and Colorado rivers.
- 1539–1541. *De Soto* (Sp.), Southern States and Mississippi River.
1543. *Cabrillo* (Sp.), Pacific Coast.
1578. *Drake* (E.), Pacific Coast to Oregon.
1592. *De Fuca* (Sp.), Pacific Coast to British Columbia.

*Summary.* — From 1492 to 1513, the islands and east coast of North and South America were explored. Explorations of interior began with *Balboa* at Isthmus of Darien, 1513. *Cortez*, conquest of Mexico, 1519–1521. *Pizarro*, conquest of Peru, 1532. Gulf States and Southwest, 1528–1541. *Narvaez* and *de Vaca*, *De Soto*, *Marcos*, and *Coronado*.

*Spain* took leading position in Europe. Her possessions gave vast wealth. Gold of Mexico and Peru. Very rich silver mines of *Potosi* in Peru, and scattered over Mexico. By 1550, Spanish colonies were established on West Indies

## DISCOVERERS

Islands, Mexico, Central America, and northern and western part of South America.

1565. Florida (Sp.), St. Augustine. Menendez.

1582. New Mexico (Sp.), Sante Fé.

Spain actuated by desire (*a*) for wealth, (*b*) for dominion, (*c*) for spread of Roman Catholic religion. Failure of Spanish Armada (1588) caused curtailment of ambitious schemes.

*France* was little stirred by stories of the New World. Bad economic conditions at home prevented great external effort.

1540. *Cartier* and Roberval. Quebec : failure.

1562. Ribaut. Port Royal, South Carolina : Huguenots ; failure.

1564. Laudonnière. St. John's River, Florida. Huguenots ; failure.

Cruelty of Menendez. Revenge of de Gourgues.

1605. De Monts. Port Royal. Nova Scotia ; success.

1608. *Champlain*, Quebec ; success.

The zeal of the Jesuit missionaries, and the energy of fur traders soon gave France firm hold on Canada.

*England* did little to support claims made by the Cabots (1497-1498). Henry VIII.'s marriage to Spanish princess. Internal troubles. Piratical voyages of Sir John Hawkins. Frobisher (1576-1578) — three voyages to Labrador. Francis Drake — voyage around the world (1577-1580). Sir Humphrey Gilbert — attempt to settle Newfoundland. Value of fisheries.

Sir Walter Raleigh's schemes. Father of English Colonization. Roanoke Island. Virginia Dare. Bartholomew Gosnold (1602). New Route *via* Azores Islands, 1500 miles shorter. Attempted settlement in Buzzard's Bay.

## THE FOUNDING OF COLONIES

*The Virginia Charter.*—The unsuccessful attempts to colonize made by private individuals led to formation of colonizing companies chartered by Royal Grant. Influenced by the example of the Muscovite and East Indian companies, certain important men obtained from James I. (1606) a general charter authorizing them, as the Virginia Company, to develop and govern colonies in Virginia. (General name for whole unsettled region. Not limited to present state.)

*Provisions of the Charter.*—1. Charter of 1606 provided for two councils: (a) superior, residing in England, appointed by king, and holding office at his pleasure; (b) inferior, residing in colony, appointed by superior, the king having power to appoint and remove members and to make laws for it.

2. Charter changed, 1609, so that king's power was transferred to company.

3. Again changed, 1612, transferring power of superior council to whole body of stockholders. No political rights were yet given to colonists.

4. Two changes made in local government of colonies, 1619: (a) a council appointed to act with governor and thus limit his authority; (b) colonists permitted to elect two representatives from each borough to constitute a deliberative body called House of Burgesses. Measures adopted by Burgesses, Council, Governor, and approved by companies in England, became laws of colony.

5. In 1621, by so-called "Sandys' Constitution," government of colony was finally settled by company who appointed a Governor; the Council and Burgesses chosen by people. Governor had veto power over Council and Burgesses; the company in England over the Governor.

## THE FOUNDING OF COLONIES

6. In 1624, company overthrown. *Government of colony unchanged*, except that king took place of company. At time of Revolution there were seven Royal colonies without charters—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, New York, New Jersey, and New Hampshire.

**Practical beginnings of colonization** by chartered companies. — The Virginia Charter covered region from 34th to 45th degree of north latitude.

Two sub-companies: (a) *London*, and (b) *Plymouth*.

London Company could colonize southern Virginia between 34th and 38th degrees (*i.e.* between Cape Fear and the Potomac).

Plymouth Company could colonize between 41st and 45th degrees (*i.e.* between Long Island and Nova Scotia).

The country between 38th and 41st degrees (*i.e.* from Potomac up to New York) was left to whichever company first settled it.

*First attempt, 1606.*—Plymouth Company sent out colony to Kennebec in Maine. One severe winter broke it up, and the company never sent another.

### Virginia, 1607

**Jamestown, 1607.**—London Company. Early struggles. John Smith. House of Burgesses. Changes in Charter. Finally annulled, 1624, and Virginia became Royal Colony; *i.e.* king took place of company. Administration went on under Royal Governors, as before, *with frequent meetings of elected assembly* (Burgesses). Governor Berkeley. Bacon's Rebellion.

### Massachusetts, 1620

**The Pilgrims at Plymouth, 1620.** — Congregation at Scrooby; "Separatists"; religious persecution; escape of

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

congregation, under Pastor John Robinson, to Holland. Dissatisfaction with life there. Determination to plant colony in New World. London Company. The "Mayflower Compact." Miles Standish. William Bradford, fine character. Government, very simple. Original town meetings. Never had charter or royal governor. Perfect democracy. Independent little republic. Finally merged with Massachusetts in 1691.

The Pilgrims, Separatists, not to be confused with the Puritans who settled Boston, though like them in spirit.

*The Puritans at Salem and Boston, 1628-1630.* — The Council for New England, 1620. (Reorganized Plymouth Company of 1606.) Division of its lands. Small fishing settlements at Boston, East Boston, Salem, Cape Ann. Main settlement made under land patent grant from "Sea to Sea," 1628; John *Endicott*, Salem; large number of Puritan colonists.

Royal Charter for "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," 1629. Provided for election of Governor, other officers, "general court" or assembly, and also passage of laws not conflicting with those of New England.

*Transfer of "Charter and Government" to New England, 1630.* — Great stimulus to Puritan immigration. John *Winthrop*. Rapid growth. Attempt to cancel charter. King Philip's War. Fall of Andros.

### New Hampshire and Maine, 1623

Gorges and Mason obtained grant from "Council for New England" (1622) to Laconia, between Merrimac and Kennebec rivers. Portsmouth and Dover, 1623.

In 1629, Mason took *New Hampshire*. His neglect. Small settlements. Under jurisdiction of Massachusetts most of

## THE FOUNDING OF COLONIES

time till 1671, when it became Royal Colony. Remained so until Revolution. Gorges became "Lord Proprietor of Province of Maine" in 1639. Towns gradually absorbed by Massachusetts, which finally bought claim from Gorges' heirs in 1677. (Maine not admitted to Union as state until 1820.)

### New Netherland, or New York, 1626-1664

Discovery of Hudson River (1609). Expeditions to open up fur traffic. The United New Netherland Company. Fort Amsterdam (1614). Fort Orange (1614), eastern end of Indian trail. The Dutch West India Company, its monopoly and additional rights (1621). The purchase of the Island of Manhattan (1626) for "the value of sixty guilders" (about \$24), by Peter *Minuit*.

The establishment of the Patroon system (1629). Great landed estates. The Van Rensselaers, the Van Cortlandts, Livingstons, Schuylers, etc. Evils of Patroon system kept away better class of immigrants, and restrained trade. Four Dutch governors—Peter *Minuit*, Wouter van Twiller, William Kieft, and Peter *Stuyvesant*.

Fleet sent out from England by Cromwell (1654). Peace between England and Holland saved New Amsterdam. Charles II. asserted old English claim by granting territory to Duke of York (James II.).

*New Amsterdam* surrendered, 1664, to English fleet. *Stuyvesant*, vigorous character, but had no support.

Increased prosperity under English rule. "The Duke's Laws" (1665).

Later discontent under Andros. Leisler's insurrection and execution, 1689-1691. Call for colonial congress. French and Indian affairs. Peter Zenger, successful champion of the freedom of the press.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

### Connecticut, 1636

*Minor settlements*, the Dutch fort, Good Hope, on Connecticut River (1623); and Plymouth colony, fur-trading post, Windsor (1633).

*First important settlements*, Lord Say and Seal's grant; Saybrook (1635). The Rev. Thomas Hooker migrated with congregation from Massachusetts and settled Hartford, 1636. Adoption of Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639). — Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford. First republic in world to be founded on a written constitution.

*New Haven Colony*, 1638. — John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. New Haven and neighboring small towns. The colony was weak and joined Connecticut, 1665.

### Rhode Island, 1636

Settled at *Providence*. Roger Williams, 1636. Driven from Massachusetts on account of religious beliefs. Newport, Portsmouth, and Warwick were incorporated into "Providence Plantations" (1643). The home of *religious toleration*. Good commerce. Elected Governor and Assembly.

### Maryland, 1634

Lord Baltimore's grant from Charles I. (1632). Settlement at *St. Mary's* under *Leonard Calvert* in 1634. Proprietor could declare war, grant titles, establish courts, coin money, and appoint all officers. Had help of freemen in making the laws. Unprecedented religious liberty. Trouble over Kent Island with William Clayborne. Puritan disturbances. Battle at Providence, 1655. Excellent administration of third Lord Baltimore. In 1691, made a royal province. Religious persecutions. Colony languished until restored to proprietor in 1716.

"*Mason and Dixon's Line*," 1763, settled boundary dispute.

## THE FOUNDING OF COLONIES

### Delaware, 1638

Fort Christina (Wilmington) settled by *Swedes* and *Finns*, 1638. Territory seized by Dutch Governor, Stuyvesant, in 1655. Passed to English control, 1664.

Sold to William Penn by Duke of York, 1682. Secured a separate assembly in 1703, but still had same Governor as Pennsylvania; called "The three lower counties on the Delaware," until state government was formed at Revolution.

### New Jersey, 1617, 1664

Early Dutch Settlements, 1617, very scattering. Territory granted to Lord *Berkeley* and Sir George *Carteret* by Duke of York, 1664. Settlement of Elizabeth (1665). Divisions into East and West Jersey, 1674. Purchase of West Jersey, by William Penn for Quakers, 1682.

*Royal Colony*, 1702, with same Governor as New York. Made separate royal colony, 1738.

### Pennsylvania, 1682

Charter to 40,000 sq. miles of land granted *Penn* in settlement of father's claim, 1681. Mixed class of immigrants. Settlement of Philadelphia, 1682. Humane treatment of Indians. Growth in material prosperity. "The Frame of Government." Colonial importance of Philadelphia, — became chief city.

### North Carolina, 1653, 1663

Settlement of Albemarle, 1653, by Virginian Dissenters. Grants (1663 and 1665) to *Eight Proprietors*, covering *North* and *South Carolina*. Fundamental constitution on "*The Grand Model*," by John Locke. "Palatine" proprietaries, "Landgraves," "Caciques," and "Leetmen"; too fanciful.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The Clarendon Colony. Scattered settlements. Slow development.

No other colony had such a remarkable succession of bad men sent out as governors.

The War with the Tuscaroras (1711).

Colony transferred to the king, 1729.

### South Carolina, 1670

First settlement made 1670 by colonists sent out by proprietors. Poor location. Moved to *Charleston*, 1680. Rice used as money. Church of England, established church (1706). Early troubles with Spain and Indians. Became Royal Colony, 1729.

### Georgia, 1733

Land west of Savannah River granted to *James Oglethorpe*, 1732, by George II. Purpose — refuge for debtors and other unfortunates.

First settlement at *Savannah*, 1733. Attempts to introduce silk culture and various experiments in "communal" state. Not very successful. Prohibition of slavery attempted; introduced later (1747).

Became Royal Colony, 1752. The latest and weakest of the original thirteen colonies, but it served as a buffer against Spanish in Florida.

## CONDITIONS AT THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Of the thirteen original colonies, all established except Georgia, by 1700.

**New England Colonies.** — *Population*: Massachusetts, including Maine, about 70,000; Connecticut, 25,000; Rhode Island, 6,000; New Hampshire, 5,000.

## CONDITIONS AT END OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Characterized by thrift, piety, and love of liberty. *Town meetings* for management of local affairs.

An aristocracy based mainly on education and religion. The *clergy* led all public affairs. The other professions less important.

*Industries*: mining, lumbering, tanning, and distilling. Nails, cloth, and similar things made for home use. Fisheries and whaling very profitable.

*Social life*: Boston and New Haven — prosperous towns — common school in each village. Homes comfortable. Puritan simplicity of dress, manners, and morals.

*Religious intolerance*.—Culmination in persecution of the witches, "*Salem Witchcraft*." Nineteen persons hanged and one pressed to death at Salem (1692).

*Literature*: Very little; chiefly religious writers, Thomas Hooker, John Cotton, Roger Williams, Increase Mather, and (most celebrated) Cotton Mather.

**The Middle Colonies.**—*Population*: New York, about 25,000; the Jerseys, 14,000; Pennsylvania and Delaware, 20,000.

Characterized by mixed population — Dutch stolidity and Quaker sobriety, modified English enterprise.

The "Patroons" in New York, and a few wealthy Quakers were semi-aristocratic. The professions were respected, but clergy less prominent, owing to mixed religious influences. Majority of people in agriculture or in trade. (Fur, grain, and flour were exported.)

*Social life* less sober than in New England — dances, huskings, races, cockfights. Quaker influence almost as strong as Puritan against Sabbath-breaking, however. Educational facilities were only fair, even in larger towns.

*Politically* — not so well governed, heavier taxes, and discontent against officials.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

For the management of local affairs, a mixed system of town meeting and county committee prevailed.

**The Southern Colonies.**—*Population:* Maryland, about 25,000; Virginia, 60,000; the Carolinas, 5,000. English predominated; Scotch, Irish, and French Huguenots.

*Social Classes.*—(a) The planters, men of excellent birth and good manners; aristocratic.

(b) The small farmers and mechanics, men of little education but of sturdy virtue.

(c) The indentured white servants, frequently of the criminal class.

(d) The black slaves — fairly well treated.

The South of this period characterized by system of practically independent plantations. Isolation was the rule in agriculture, commerce, and administration. The *Parish* or *County* committee, appointed by Governor, managed local affairs. Local government was difficult and inefficient. Towns were hardly to be found. Schools were few. (Rich planters employed tutors.) The clergy were illiterate and often immoral. To offset its disadvantages, the isolation fostered a love of independence and manly self-reliance.

## GROWTH OF THE COLONIES

### THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS

The first half of the 18th century marked by fourfold, sixfold, and sevenfold increase in population in the New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies, respectively. Wealth and general prosperity also increased.

The boundary disputes, quarrels with royal governors, "The Great Awakening" (religious), and troubles with the French and Indians the most important events.

## THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS

*French Claims:* Early settlements in Acadia and New France. Père *Marquette* and Louis *Joliet* on Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Upper Mississippi. *La Salle* on the Lower Mississippi — Louisiana. The English were thus shut in between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic, but their charters gave indefinite claims westward.

The colonial wars with the French are known by the names of the English sovereigns reigning at the time. These wars were for religious as well as political supremacy.

*King William's War, 1690-1697.* — (English war between William III. and Louis XIV.) Count *Frontenac*. Bloody raids on Schenectady, N.Y., Salmon Falls, N.H., etc. Port Royal in Acadia taken by Sir William Phips, Governor of Massachusetts. Failures against Quebec and Montreal. Sack of Haverhill. Peace of Ryswick, 1697, restored Port Royal to French.

*Queen Anne's War, 1702-1713* — (War of Spanish Succession.) Massacre of Deerfield (1704). Attempt upon Port Royal and Quebec. Capture of Port Royal. Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. — French gave up all Nova Scotia, formerly called Acadia, and all claims to Newfoundland and Hudson Bay. This was first extension of English boundaries, by actual conquest, at the expense of the French. Establishment of French forts and settlements in Mississippi Valley.

*King George's War, 1744-1748.* — (War of Austrian Succession.) French activity in Nova Scotia. Unsuccessful attack on Annapolis (Port Royal). Capture of *Louisburg* (1745), by William Pepperell, commanding 4000 New Englanders. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) restored Louisburg to French. From the Colonial standpoint, a great error.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

### The French and Indian War, 1754-1763

**Causes.** — Great struggle for possession of North America. Importance of Ohio Valley recognized by both sides. Ohio Company (Virginia). La Salle's explorations, basis of French claim. Formal possession for France taken by Bienville. Chain of French forts — Presque Isle (Erie, Pa.), Fort le Bœuf (Waterford, Pa.), Venango (near Franklin, Pa.).

Washington sent by Dinwiddie (Governor of Virginia), with letter of remonstrance to commander of Fort le Bœuf. French refused to withdraw — a practical declaration of war. English attempted to hold junction of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers by building stockade (Feb., 1754). In April, the English driven out; French finished the stockade and called it Fort Duquesne. Washington built *Fort Necessity*. Overpowered by superior force of French, honorable surrender (July 4, 1754). Both sides prepared for war.

**The War.** — Meeting of delegates at Albany to promote united action. Franklin's famous "*Albany Plan of Union*": (a) President to be appointed by king; (b) Grand Council elected by colonial assemblies. Too aristocratic for colonies, too democratic for king — rejected by both.

**Braddock's defeat.** — Attempt to capture Fort Duquesne by European methods of warfare. Victory for French. Washington's courage and skill put to the test.

Expulsion of Acadians. Failure of expedition against Niagara.

Formal declaration of war between Great Britain and France (thus joining in the Seven Years' War) in May, 1756.

The Marquis de *Montcalm* took Oswego (1756), Fort William Henry (1757), repulsed Abercrombie with superior

## COLONIAL CONDITIONS, 1763

force at Ticonderoga (July, 1758); defeated by *Wolfe* at *Quebec*. Death, 1759.

William Pitt by his forceful policy (1756–1761) changed tide of defeat. Capture of Louisburg, Amherst; of Fort Duquesne and Fort Frontenac (1758).

*Fall of Quebec*, Sept., 1759. — This great battle secured America to Great Britain and gave *Wolfe* immortal fame, a turning-point in Modern History. The capture of Montreal (1760) practically ended war in America. Conspiracy of Pontiac (1763).

*Treaty of Paris*, 1763. — Great Britain obtained Canada and Cape Breton, all but two islands of St. Lawrence, and all territory east of Mississippi River except New Orleans. Spain received all territory west of Mississippi and New Orleans, but gave Florida to the English in exchange for Cuba.

### COLONIAL CONDITIONS

#### *Colonies in Governmental Groups: —*

- |                                       |                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The charter colonies               | { Connecticut,<br>Massachusetts,<br>Rhode Island.                                                          |
| 2. The proprietary colonies           | { Pennsylvania,<br>Delaware,<br>Maryland.                                                                  |
| 3. The royal (or provincial) colonies | { New Hampshire<br>New York,<br>New Jersey,<br>Virginia,<br>North Carolina,<br>South Carolina,<br>Georgia. |

Over the colonies, as a governing body to aid the king, there were in London the Lords of Trade and Plantations.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Under them in America were the royal and proprietary governors, who, with the local colonial legislatures, managed the affairs of the colonies.

*Colonies in Geographical Groups:—*

1. The Eastern were engaged in commerce, fishing, and farming.
2. The Middle, in commerce and farming.
3. The Southern, in raising two great staples—rice and tobacco.

The result of these occupations was that town life existed in the Eastern and Middle colonies, but was not found in the Southern. Labor was performed by (*a*) the apprentice, (*b*) the indentured servant, (*c*) the redemptioner, (*d*) the slave. There was little or no manufacturing, and there were specific acts of trade forbidding iron, cloth, and hat making in the colonies, and numerous *navigation acts* limiting commerce to English vessels, and with English ports. Thus the English selfish policy of treating the colonies as existing only for England's benefit, early sowed the seeds of discontent.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

### CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION, 1763–1775

The territory which England received from France and Spain by the treaty of Paris (1763) was cut into—

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ( <i>a</i> ) Province of Quebec, | ( <i>c</i> ) West Florida,   |
| ( <i>b</i> ) East Florida,       | ( <i>d</i> ) Indian Country. |

The proclamation line defining the Indian Country marked the zone of colonization to the west. To provide for the defense of this new country, a new colonial policy was necessary. The expenses of 10,000 regular troops for defenses were to be paid partly by the crown and partly by the colo-

## THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

nies. The share to be paid by the latter was to be raised, (1) *by enforcing* old trade and navigation acts; (2) *by taxes* on sugar and molasses; (3) *by stamp act*, 1765.

The question at issue was, "Shall Parliament tax America?" not "Shall America support an army?"

Protest of the colonists against direct taxation was shown by—

- (1) Writs of Assistance (James Otis, 1761).
- (2) The Parsons' Case (Patrick Henry).
- (3) The Virginia Resolutions.
- (4) Declaration of Rights and Grievances (1765).
- (5) Organization of Sons of Liberty.
- (6) Non-Importation Agreements.

The *Stamp Act* was repealed of necessity, but Parliament persisted in a right to tax (1766).

*The Townshend Acts* (1767):—

- (1) Against New York — Mutiny Act.
- (2) Against Boston — Legalizing Writs of Assistance.
- (3) Taxed glass, lead, paper, tea, and painters' colors.

Opposition to Townshend Acts brought about the dissolution of the Colonial Legislatures. The "Boston Massacre" (1770). The taxes of the Townshend Acts repealed (1770), except that on *tea*, which was kept to maintain the principle of taxation. The burning of the *Gaspée*, 1772. Tea sent to America. The colonists refused to receive it. "Committees of Correspondence" (1773). Boston "Tea Party" (1773).

The resistance of the colonists was punished by the Five "*Intolerable Acts*":—

- (1) Boston Port Bill — closing harbor.
- (2) Transportation Bill — transportation of those accused of crime.
- (3) Massachusetts Bill — abrogating charter.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

(4) Quartering Act — quartering the troops on people.

(5) Quebec Act — enlarging Canada at expense of colonies.

The severity of these acts brought about The *First Continental Congress*, 1774 (Sept. 5 to Oct. 26), at Philadelphia.

Besides issuing an address to the colonies, to Canada, to the people of Great Britain, and to the king, they issued also a new Declaration of Colonial Rights, in which they clearly set forth the political claims of the colonies and named eleven different acts passed in violation of these rights. They next formed the “American Association” and ordered that another congress should meet May 10, 1775, to take action on the result of the petition to the king. Before this second congress could assemble, however, the crisis in Massachusetts proclaimed that war had begun. The stubborn character of George III. and his ascendancy over Parliament made conciliation impossible.

### The War of the Revolution, 1775-1783

1775-1776

#### *In New England and Canada*

**1775.** Battle of *Lexington* and *Concord* (A.)\*, April 19,  
Parker — Pitcairn.

Second Continental Congress, May 10, 1775.

Continental Army formed. Washington, head.

Ticonderoga (A.), Allen.

Battle of Bunker Hill (B.)\*, Sir W. Howe — Prescott.

Siege of Boston, Washington — Gage.

Arnold's march to Quebec.

Capture of Montreal (A.), Montgomery.

Montgomery defeated at Quebec (B.).

**1776.** Evacuation of Boston (A.), March 17.

\* (A) = American success. (B) = British success

# THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

1776-1778

## *Principally in Middle States*

- 1776.** Washington marched to New York.  
Fort Moultrie, S.C. (A.), Moultrie — Clinton.  
*Declaration of Independence* (July 4).  
Battle of Long Island (B.), Sir W. Howe, Admiral Howe — Putnam, Washington.  
Evacuation of New York (B.).  
Washington's Retreat across New Jersey (B.).  
Defeat of Hessians at *Trenton* (A.), Dec. 26, Washington — Rahl.
- 1777.** Battle of *Princeton* (A.), Jan. 3, Washington.  
Washington wintered at Morristown.  
Howe transferred British army to Chesapeake Bay.  
Washington moved to defend Philadelphia.  
Battle of Brandywine (B.), Sir W. Howe — Washington.  
Howe entered Philadelphia (B.).  
Battle of Germantown (B.), Sir W. Howe — Washington.  
*Burgoyne's Invasion* with St. Leger.  
Battle of Oriskany (A.), Herkimer — Johnson.  
Fort Stanwix. St. Leger defeated (A.).  
Battle of Bennington (A.), Stark — Baum.  
Battle of Bemis Heights, drawn battle, Gates — Burgoyne.  
Battle of Stillwater (A.), Arnold, Morgan — Burgoyne.  
*Burgoyne's surrender* at Saratoga (A.), Oct. 17.  
One of the great events of the world. It saved New York, destroyed the British plan of war,

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

induced the king to offer concessions (except independence) and secured the aid of France.  
Credit for success due Arnold and Morgan.

American's winter at Valley Forge — "Conway Cabal." Foreign officers — Steuben, De Kalb, Pulaski, Lafayette.

### **1778.** *Alliance with France.*

Clinton retreated from Philadelphia (A.).

Battle of Monmouth, drawn battle, Washington — Clinton. Lee's disgrace.

Wyoming Massacre — Sullivan's retaliation.

George Rogers Clark subdued Northwest.

Paul Jones's naval victories.

### **1778-1781**

#### *Principally in the Southern States*

### **1778.** The South invaded.

Savannah captured by Clinton, Dec. 29.

### **1779.** Conquest of Georgia (B.).

Lincoln's attack on Savannah (B.).

Wayne's capture of Stony Point, in the North (A.).

### **1780.** Capture of Charleston (B.), Clinton — Lincoln.

Battle of Camden (B.), Cornwallis — Gates.

Arrival of French army at Newport.

Arnold's treason, N.Y. André.

Battle of King's Mountain (A.), Sevier — Ferguson.

Greene took command in the South.

### **1781.** Battle of *Cowpens* (A.), Morgan — Tarleton.

Cornwallis's march from Charleston.

Greene's masterly retreat across North Carolina.

Battle of Guilford Court House (B.), Cornwallis — Greene.

## ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT

Greene's recovery of the South (A.), Marion, Lee, and Morgan.

Cornwallis and Arnold in Virginia.

Washington and Rochambeau hurried to Virginia.

De Grasse arrived with fleet.

*Capture of Yorktown* (A.), Oct. 19.

Surrender of Cornwallis to Washington and Lafayette; practical end of war.

**1783.** Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3.

### *Causes of American Success*

1. Unfailing courage and ability of Washington.
2. The persistent spirit of the American patriots.
3. Alliance and support of the French.
4. The weakness of the British commanders in the field.
5. The inability of the English to send reënforcements to their army because of other wars.
6. General apathy of British public.

### **Attempt to establish a Government**

The *Second Continental Congress*, by general consent, continued the direction of affairs, having no defined powers, and being justified by the necessities of the war.

In 1776, all the colonies except New York (1777), Georgia (1777), and Massachusetts (1780), adopted constitutions and became states.

*The Articles of Confederation*.—Framed by the *Continental Congress*, 1777, but disputes about Western territories delayed their adoption by all the colonies until March 1, 1781. Little more than a treaty between sovereign states.

Provided a government consisting of a *Congress of one house*, composed of two to seven delegates from each state,

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

each of the thirteen states having only *one vote*. This Congress governed through officers (Secretary of War, etc.) whom it appointed.

Failure on account of lack of provision (1) for enforcing laws; (2) for raising money; (3) for regulation of commerce. Congress constantly weaker. Quarrels between states. No public credit. Desperate state of affairs; called the "Critical Period" of our history.

*Ordinance of 1787*. — Only important act of Congress during this period. Provided free government and no slavery for Northwest Territory; *i.e.* region bounded by Ohio, Mississippi, and Great Lakes.

*Shays's Rebellion*, in Massachusetts. Emphasized need of strong federal government.

*The Making of the Constitution*. — Trade Meeting at Annapolis, 1786, — only five states sent delegates. Call issued for convention to devise "for a more perfect union."

*Constitutional Convention* in Philadelphia, May to September, 1787. Washington presiding officer; 55 members. *Madison* and *Hamilton* leaders. Rivalry between large and small states; three great compromises:

(1) Equal representation of states in the *Senate*; representation according to size in *House of Representatives*.

(2) Three fifths of slaves to count as basis of representation.

(3) Importation of slaves guaranteed until 1808, after which forbidden. Silence about slavery.

The *Constitution* (1) created separate legislative, executive, and judicial departments.

(2) It divided national legislature (Congress) into two bodies, with authority from people and nearly equal legislative jurisdiction, thus imposing a check on hasty legislation and of power by a single body.

## THE CONSTITUTION

(3) It established a supreme court with power to decide on constitutionality of laws passed by Congress.

(4) By its checks and balances, it distributed power, so that liberty should never be in danger. Important checks: (a) division of sovereignty between nation and state; (b) frequent popular elections; (c) concurrent jurisdiction of two houses; (d) veto power of President; (e) independence of judiciary; (f) confirming power of Senate.

*Contest to pass the Constitution.* — When the Constitution was published, it met warm friends and opponents. *Its friends* ("Federalists") were (1) those who recognized in it an admirable system; (2) those who considered it best attainable government for United States; (3) mercantile and manufacturing class who favored its power over commerce and revenue. *Its adversaries* ("Anti-Federalists") were (1) those who opposed enlargement of federal powers; (2) the officers afraid of being ousted; (3) those believing its provisions dangerous to state rights and liberties; (4) those opposing any energetic government protecting rights of property. Importance of the "Federalist," valuable expositions of Constitution by Hamilton, Madison, and others.

The decisions in the states on the adoption of the new Constitution came from *conventions of the people*.

Delaware was the first state to ratify, Dec. 7, 1787. Seven other states ratified it before the following June. New Hampshire, the ninth state, ratified, June 21, 1788, and on that day, therefore, the Constitution was established between the nine states, as called for in Article VII., superseding the Articles of Confederation. Virginia and New York ratified immediately, making eleven in the Union.

The Continental Congress ordered that electors should be chosen the first Wednesday in January, 1789, to vote for the President the first Wednesday in February, and that a new

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Congress should meet in New York on the first Wednesday in March (happened to be March 4).

Washington unanimously elected first President; John Adams, having the next largest number of votes, elected Vice President.

Washington sworn into office in front of Federal Hall, New York, April 30, 1789.

### THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Va.), 1789-1797

JOHN ADAMS, V. P.

New government organized.

Supreme, circuit, and district courts established.

Departments of State, War, and Treasury formed.

First Ten Amendments adopted.

#### *Hamilton's Financial Measures : —*

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Tax on foreign goods. | (4) United States Bank. |
| (2) Funding Bill.         | (5) Excise Law.         |
| (3) Assumption Bill.      |                         |

#### *Secretaries : —*

Thomas Jefferson, *State*.

Alexander Hamilton, *Treasury*.

Henry Knox, *War*.

Before the end of Washington's first term he had begun to consult Attorney General Edmund Randolph, Chief Justice John Jay, and Vice President Adams, as well as his three secretaries. Germ of the Cabinet.

Ratification by North Carolina, 1789, and Rhode Island, 1790.

## ADMINISTRATION OF ADAMS

Indian troubles — Harmar, St. Clair, Wayne.

Vermont admitted to Union, 1791; Kentucky, 1792. Citizen Genet's Mission. Whisky Rebellion. *Jay's Treaty*, 1794. Tennessee admitted, 1796. Washington's Farewell Address. Retirement to private life.

The administration of Washington organized the new government on a broad and permanent basis. Washington was an aristocrat by birth, position, and inclination. On the other hand, his dignity, self-control, sympathy, and unfailing judgment made him revered by the masses of the people. Trained by experience, he had the essentials of statesmanship — great character, dignity, rectitude of purpose, and knowledge of men.

### JOHN ADAMS (Mass.), 1797-1801

THOMAS JEFFERSON, V. P.

War with France barely averted. "*X. Y. Z.*" letters.

*Alien and Sedition Laws.* — The *Alien* law increased the time necessary for naturalization to fourteen years, and authorized President to arrest and expel from the country foreigners whom he deemed dangerous. The *Sedition* law punished any one who, by writing or speaking, tended to bring the government into contempt. Both very unpopular. Helped cause the downfall of Federalists.

*Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions*, 1798. — (1) That Alien and Sedition acts are open violations of the Constitution. (2) That the Constitution is merely an agreement between states as equal partners. (3) That each state may decide whether a law is against the Constitution or not.

Capital removed from Philadelphia to Washington (1800).

Decline of the Federalist party. Death of Washington (1799). Tie for the Presidency (XII. Amendment). "Midnight appointments."

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Adams's administration was one of the stormiest in our history: from a party standpoint, a failure; from that of national interest, a success. Adams was unfortunate in being Washington's successor, in inheriting the troubles with France, and in being at variance with political leaders. His defeat came very largely from the rise of new ideas.

### THOMAS JEFFERSON (Va.), 1801-1809

AARON BURR AND GEORGE CLINTON, V. P'S.

*Leading men.*—Gallatin, Marshall, Madison, and Randolph.

Triumph of Anti-Federalists or Democratic-Republicans, now coming to be called Democrats. Beginning of a simpler régime at Washington.

*War with Tripoli, 1801.*—Spirited resistance to Tripolitan pirates. Decatur. Burning of the *Philadelphia*.

*Louisiana Purchase, 1803.*—Louisiana bought by Jefferson, for \$15,000,000, from Napoleon. Contrary to Democratic principle of "strict construction" of the Constitution. Results—secured Western boundary, opened Mississippi Valley to settlement, gave precedent for acquiring new territory.

Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, first exploration of far Northwest. Basis of future claims for United States.

Aaron Burr—duel with Hamilton (1804); conspiracy, Blennerhasset, 1805 and 1806; trial; lived on in obscurity.

American commerce and carrying trade injured by Berlin and Milan decrees, and by Orders in Council. Attempt to retaliate by

The *Embargo* and *Non-Intercourse* acts, 1807 and 1808. Ruinous to American merchant marine. Caused great discontent; did not greatly affect Britain or France. Feeling against England. *Leopard* and *Chesapeake* affair.

## ADMINISTRATION OF MADISON

First successful steamboat — Fulton, 1807.

Jefferson an idealist, more a political philosopher than a practical statesman. He was a widely cultured country gentleman, with a profound belief in human capacity for progress. He had liberal political theories, and his exposition of general republican (democratic) ideas still meets wide approval. He understood the American people, and molded public opinion as few men have done.

### JAMES MADISON (Va.), 1809-1817

GEORGE CLINTON AND ELBRIDGE GERRY, V. P's.

The Macon Bill. Trade restored with England and France. Napoleon's trickery helped to increase feeling against England.

*Indian troubles.*—Battle of Tippecanoe, William Harrison — Tecumseh.

*Causes of War of 1812* set forth in proclamation against England:—

(1) Tampering with Indians—encouraging them in recent outbreak.

(2) Interfering with American trade by Orders in Council.

(3) Searching American vessels on the high seas and near our ports.

(4) Impresssing American sailors.

*Conditions at beginning of war.*—American navy numbered twelve ships and a few useless "gunboats"; British navy about 1000 vessels, some the most powerful afloat. Brilliant and successful sea fights. American army, men undisciplined, and officers generally politicians, so land battles failures until political officers were removed and men properly disciplined.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

### The War of 1812

The war may be divided into: (1) War along the border of Canada; (2) War along the Atlantic Coast; (3) War in the Gulf States.

#### *War along the Border of Canada*

**1812.** Hull's cowardly surrender of Detroit (B.).

Battle of Queenstown Heights (B.), Van Rensselaer resigns.

Four Naval Engagements:—

*Constitution* took *Guerrière* (A.).

*Wasp* took *Frolic* (A.).

*United States* took *Macedonian* (A.).

*Constitution* took *Java* (A.).

In excuse for these victories, admiralty in England claimed (1) American navy by no means inadequate; (2) the American ships must have had advantage in guns and men; (3) American frigates were ships of the line in disguise.

*Famous American Naval Commanders.*—Capt. Isaac Hull, Capt. Bainbridge (*Constitution*); Capt. Decatur (*United States*); Capt. Lawrence (*Wasp*, *Hornet*, *Chesapeake*); Capt. Porter (*Essex*); Capt. Perry (*Lake Erie*); Capt. McDonough (*Lake Champlain*).

**1813.** The Massacre of Raisin River (B.), Proctor—Winchester.

Capture and Burning of York (Toronto) by Dearborn (A.).

Siege of Fort Meigs and Fort Stevenson (A.).

Battle of the Thames (A.).

Unsuccessful Montreal campaign.

Chrysler's Farm.

## THE WAR OF 1812

### Naval engagements :—

*Perry's Victory on Lake Erie* (A.).

*Hornet* took *Peacock* (A.).

Cruise of *Essex* in the Pacific (A.).

*Chesapeake* taken by *Shannon* (B.), June 1, Capt.

Lawrence, — “Don't give up the ship.”

*Argus* taken by *Pelican* (B.).

*Enterprise* took *Boxer* (A.).

Gen. Andrew Jackson revenged the massacre at Fort Mims.

1814. Capture of Fort Erie (A.).

Battle of Chippewa (A.).

Battle of Lundy's Lane (A.), Gen. Brown, Lieut. Scott.

Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain (A.).

Battle of Fort Erie (A.).

### *War along the Atlantic Coast*

1813. Blockade below New York.

Chesapeake Bay made an English naval base.

1814. Stonington, Connecticut, plundered.

Eastern half of Maine seized.

*Washington* burned.

Baltimore attacked. “Star-Spangled Banner.”

### *War in the Gulf States*

1814. Jackson captured Pensacola (A.).

1815. *Battle of New Orleans* (A.), General Jackson — Sir Edward Pakenham. Only brilliant American land victory.

1814. Naval Engagements :—

*Essex* taken by *Phæbe* and *Cherub* (B.).

*Peacock* took *Épervier* (A.).

*Wasp* took *Avon* (A.).

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

**1815.** *President taken by British fleet (B.).*

*Constitution took Cyane and Levant (A.).*

*Hornet took Penguin (A.).*

Peace signed at Ghent, Christmas Eve, 1814. News of it reached America the middle of February. The treaty did not touch the impressment abuse, the right of search, or Orders in Council, for which the war had been waged. The American naval victories lessened the danger from these causes. Fact that England was busy with Napoleon, 1812-1815, helped United States.

*The Hartford Convention*, 1814. — Climax of disaffection in New England, where there was much opposition to the war. Federalist delegates recommended constitutional amendments which would have disrupted the Union, and asserted the doctrine of "states rights" very strongly. The treaty of peace removed chief grievance before commissioners reached Washington.

Attitude of New England at this time used later as argument to support contention of the South that states had a right to secede.

Trouble with Barbary States settled by Decatur.

*Tariff of 1816.* — First "protective tariff," due to the war and rise of manufactures. Beginning of policy of "protection," followed to a greater or less degree ever since.

Second Bank of the United States, chartered 1816, for 20 years. First Bank, founded by Hamilton, ended 1811.

Madison a cabinet statesman. Concerned in all the important measures and events of early national life. A man of high character and a statesman of the first order, a master of the principles of government, but not fitted for practical application of these principles. His cabinet was not very efficient, finances were badly managed, and the War Department at loose ends.

## ADMINISTRATION OF MONROE

### JAMES MONROE (Va.), 1817-1825

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, V. P.

**Era of Good Feeling.** — Federalist party extinct. No political contest between parties. Only one vote against Monroe, second term.

Mississippi admitted (1817), Illinois (1818).

Seminole war — Jackson — Pensacola. Slight international complication.

**Boundary Disputes.** — 49th parallel northern boundary, as far as Rockies. Acquisition of Florida from Spain, 1819. Western boundary of Louisiana settled along the Sabine, Red, and Arkansas rivers; then along 42d parallel to Pacific.

**Monroe Doctrine.** — The Russian claims on the Pacific; the recognition of the South American Republics; the proposal of the "Holy Alliance." Monroe's annual Message (1823) announced that (1) the United States would not interfere in Europe, (2) nor with any recognized European colonies in America; but that (3) *no new European colonies should be planted in America*, and (4) *the United States would not "view with indifference" an attempt by any nation of Europe to reduce "an independent nation of North or South America to the condition of a colony."*

**The Slavery Question** — Its importance already felt. States admitted in pairs. Application of two Northern states, Maine and Missouri, caused alarm in South. Bitter contest resulting in

**The Missouri Compromise, 1820: —**

- (1) The admission of Maine as a free state.
- (2) The admission of Missouri as a slave state.
- (3) The extension of the *southern border line of Missouri* (36° 30') through the remainder of the Louisiana

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

purchase, with the agreement that territory *north of this line should forever remain free*. Due largely to Henry Clay; the first of his three famous compromises.

*Tariff of 1824.* — Higher duties on wool, woolen and cotton goods, iron, and hemp, meant financial loss to the South; benefited Northern manufacturers.

*Rise of New Parties.* — *Democratic*, tariff “for revenue only,” “strict construction” of the Constitution. Led by Jackson. *National Republican*, protective tariff, internal improvements, “broad construction.” Led by Clay and Adams.

Lafayette guest of the Nation. Enthusiastic reception.

Bitter struggle at presidential election of 1824 between the new parties. Charge of corrupt bargains against Adams.

Monroe was fortunate not only in having to preside over a united people, but in choosing good advisers. His satisfactory administration was neither supported nor opposed by any party association, or by any party principles. He behaved with great dignity toward the intriguing politicians, who were aiming to succeed him. Generally regarded as the weakest of early presidents. Has suffered, however, from comparison with four or five illustrious associates — Washington, Marshall, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison.

### JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (Mass.), 1825-1829

JOHN C. CALHOUN, V. P.

Internal improvements the keynote of the President's inaugural address. Erie Canal (De Witt Clinton) and its results. Great Western movements.

Pennsylvania route to the West. Baltimore route.

Panama Congress for American Republics. Delegates finally sent to establish commerce between the republics and to reaffirm the Monroe Doctrine. No results accomplished. United States now knew that friendship but not

## ADMINISTRATION OF JACKSON

brotherhood, encouragement but not alliance, were only possible relations with these republics.

Death of Jefferson and John Adams, July 4, 1826.

Troubles with the Cherokee Indians in Georgia.

*Tariff of 1828*, the so-called "tariff of abominations," or "the Woolen Tariff of 1828," represented the high-water mark of protective legislation before the Civil War. A political job. Obnoxious features in it intended either to kill the measure or to kill Adams's chances for second term if he signed it.

South Carolina's discontent. *John C. Calhoun's* famous "Exposition" and protest. Growth of State Sovereignty sentiment in South.

Adams was a man of upright character, great ability, and high integrity, but he had his father's coldness of manner and inability to make friends. His policy was vigorous, but too bold for a minority President to pursue, as Congress opposed him in every way. His appointments were good, but obnoxious to the people. The rise of new ideas was the real cause of his defeat, although he refused to do any electioneering, and his campaign was badly managed.

## ANDREW JACKSON (Tenn.), 1829-1837

JOHN C. CALHOUN AND MARTIN VAN BUREN, V. P'S.

Triumph of the Democratic Party. Development of the "Party of the People." New features:—

- (1) Removal of old property qualifications for voters.
  - (2) Popular vote instead of appointment in state affairs.
  - (3) System of rotation in office developed.
  - (4) Gerrymandering.
  - (5) Distribution of offices as rewards — "Spoils system."
- Jackson represented the above ideas.

## · OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

**Simple inauguration.** Numerous removals from federal offices — putting “Spoils system” into practice. “Kitchen Cabinet.” Webster-Hayne Debate. Hayne for “Nullification” on the grounds that the Union was a league of sovereign states. Webster for a supreme indissoluble national government.

Importance of Jackson’s toast (1830) — “Our Federal Union; it must be preserved”:

(1) Showed South he would stop nullification movement.

(2) Warned North of plot against Union. Caused final break with Vice-President Calhoun.

*Rise of Abolitionist Party.* — William Lloyd Garrison’s “Liberator,” 1831. Anti-Slavery Societies.

The Black Hawk War, 1832.

Bill to recharter bank vetoed, 1832. Jackson’s reasons:—

(1) The monopoly was too cheap at \$3,000,000; it should be auctioned off.

(2) As to existing bank, foreigners held too much stock.

(3) Suspicions of mismanagement were not set at rest.

*The Tariff of 1832.* — Reduction from that of 1828, but still protective, and objectionable to the South. Result:—

*Nullification Act.* — Calhoun, — passed by South Carolina (Nov., 1832).

(1) It forbade all appeal to Supreme Court, leaving South Carolina sole arbiter.

(2) The two tariffs were pronounced null and void.

(3) Any attempt to coërcé South Carolina to result in immediate organization of separate government.

In other words, South Carolina, by this act, put into practice the doctrine of “states rights,” assumed the right to “nullify” acts of Congress, and threatened to “secede” if the United States government tried to enforce these acts.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JACKSON

A serious situation. "Old Hickory" bound to uphold the Constitution. Congress passed Force Bill (March 2, 1833). War averted only by Clay's second compromise measure. —

*The Compromise tariff of 1833* (March 2) providing for decrease in tariff each year for next ten years. So South Carolina was appeased for the time.

*Presidential campaign, 1832.*—*Anti-Masonic Party* held first "nominating convention." *National Republicans* led by Clay ("Clay's Infant School") framed first party platform demanding (1) protection to American Industry; (2) internal improvements at government expense; and (3) denouncing Jackson's removals from office for difference of political opinion. *Democratic Party*, led by Jackson and Van Buren, won an overwhelming victory. Jackson's reëlection meant the fall of the Bank.

*The Bank* still hoped for a new charter and kept on buying up Congressmen. In 1833 Jackson advised Congress to sell its stock in bank. Investigation proved the bank all right. But Jackson indomitable in his opposition. Duane, Secretary of Treasury, removed because he would not obey the President, and Taney appointed. "Removal of deposits" began. Money transferred to state banks ("pet banks").

The number of "Wildcat" state banks more than doubled in Jackson's second term. An epidemic of speculation developed from resulting "cheap money." In 1836 Jackson issued his "*Specie Circular*," requiring public land payments to be made in gold and silver.

*Surplus Revenue distribution.*—The funded debt of 1790 (\$75,000,000), increased to \$127,000,000 by War of 1812, entirely paid off in 1835. The sale of public land and the great revenue under the tariff produced a surplus of over \$40,000,000. Congress, by the Deposit Act, ordered Surplus

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

on Hand, Jan. 1, 1837, to be distributed to the states in four payments. Accordingly, the government paid out \$28,000,000, exhausting the funds on hand.

Beginning of railroads (1830); rapid growth. Canals. Coastwise steamers. River steamboats.

*The Rise of the Whig Party.* — Circumstances tended to unite all parties into one against Jacksonism. The name "Whig" recalled the patriots of the Revolution, and meant opposition to Jackson's high-handed assumption of power ("The reign of King Andrew"). The basis of the party was National Republican; with this joined the Anti-Masons, Southern Seceders, and Carolina nullifiers. All wanted to defeat Jackson at any cost.

The Whigs called no national convention, but picked Gen. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and Granger, of New York, as the strongest of the "state favorites." The Democrats, in National Convention, nominated Van Buren and R. M. Johnson, the favorites of Jackson. All these candidates were small men backed by greater forces than themselves. The election of Van Buren, a personal victory for Jackson.

Jackson was a man of the people : the first great product of the new West. The former Presidents had been educated men, quiet and dignified in manner. Jackson had little education, a violent temper, and queer manners. His character was decided and strong, he brooked no opposition, and carried through whatever he undertook. Not a trained statesman, and his opinions were often prejudices. But he was honest, fearless, and truly representative of the new democratic principles.

His foreign policies and treaties, direct trade with West Indies and French Spoliation claims, were, on the whole, wise and brilliant. Jefferson and Jackson were the greatest personal rulers the United States had so far produced : the former a keen manager and persuader ; the latter a patriotic dictator.

## ADMINISTRATION OF VAN BUREN

MARTIN VAN BUREN (N.Y.), 1837-1841

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, V. P.

*The Panic of 1837.* — The Specie Circular had diverted coin to the west, and the call for the Surplus had further embarrassed the Eastern Banks. Too many railroads built. Money grew scarce, credits stopped, loans were called. In March a cotton failure in New Orleans precipitated the panic. The banks with \$38,000,000 in coin could not meet an issue of \$525,000,000 in notes. The “pet” banks suspended, revealing great defalcation of public money. The people, the states, and the federal government were bankrupt.

Special session of Congress called to consider deposits of government funds. Van Buren attributed the panic to (1) multiplication of banks; (2) foreign money, \$30,000,000, borrowed by states; (3) reckless speculation in land; (4) vast expenditure on internal improvements.

He proposed the *Sub Treasury Scheme*. — Complete divorce of government from state and national bank.

Arguments for — (1) revenues in Government vaults would be safe; (2) it could not be used for speculative or for political purposes.

Arguments against — (1) it would increase executive power; (2) the surplus would be idle; (3) it did not establish sound currency.

This so-called “Divorce Bill” did not pass, but as a relief measure, the special session stopped the payment of the fourth installment of the Surplus Revenue distribution.

*Abolition Petitions* refused by Congress (1838). Adams’s fight against the “Gag Rule,” as violating the spirit of the first Constitutional amendment, which insures the right to

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

petition the government for redress of grievances. The Mormons settled at Nauvoo, Ill. (1839). The continuation of Seminole War (1835-1842).

*The Campaign of 1840.* — The Log Cabin and hard cider campaign. The Democratic convention met in May, declared against interference with slavery, and renominated Van Buren and Johnson.

Blame for the "hard times" rested on Democrats. The *Sub-Treasury bill* was passed in June (1840) to aid Van Buren. The Whigs held no convention, but by process of exclusion named Harrison of Ohio, the old "hero of Tippecanoe," and John Tyler of Virginia. Democrats nominated Van Buren. The Liberty Party, or abolitionists, named James S. Birney for President.

Van Buren's administration suffered from having to bear the consequences of some of Jackson's acts, particularly of the "Spoils System." The Sub-Treasury bill was its most important measure. By tactics learned in the political school of Burr, Van Buren rose to be governor of New York, and by adulation of Jackson, to be President. He really had administrative and diplomatic ability, but he was too subservient to Jackson's policy and ideas — was not a great man. He had easy manners and was adroit in political management, but in trying to please every one, he went too far.

**WILLIAM H. HARRISON (O.), 1841 (March 4-April 4)**

**JOHN TYLER (Va.), V. P., and Pres. 1841-1845**

**Death of Harrison (April 4, 1841).**

*Rupture between Tyler and the Whig Party.* — Causes: The Independent Treasury Law repealed. Bill to recharter Bank of United States under name of "Fiscal Bank of United States" vetoed. Second Bill for "Fiscal Corporation," framed by Whig cabinet, removed President's objection. Tyler broke faith with Congress and vetoed this second bill.

## ADMINISTRATION OF TYLER

His motives (1) rupture with Clay; (2) ambition for re-election. Resignation of entire cabinet, except Webster. Tyler formally read out of the Whig Party.

**The Ashburton Treaty, 1842.** — Webster, though a strong Whig, remained in cabinet to conclude his pending treaty with England. It settled the Northeastern boundary dispute growing out of vague terms in the peace treaty of 1783; also, cruising convention for suppression of slave trade, mutual extradition and delivery of criminals agreed upon.

*Dorr's Rebellion* in Rhode Island (1841-1842) nearly led to civil war. The advocates of a new state constitution tried to make Dorr governor. The supporters of the old illiberal constitution, after a bitter contest, caused Dorr's arrest.

*Negotiation over Texas.* — Mexico freed from Spain, 1821. Old Spanish Provinces made into states, of which Texas was one. Many Americans settled on grants of land. Rebellion against harsh Mexican rule, 1833. Southern aid given. Battle of Jacinto (1836). Houston — Santa Anna; — secured Independence of Texas, which was recognized by United States (1837), England, France, and Belgium. In April, 1844, Tyler announced secretly prepared treaty. Defeated in Senate. Annexation of Texas, *i.e. spread of slavery*, chief issue in campaign of 1844. Congress, *by joint resolution*, annexed Texas; four additional states to be made from the territory, those north of 36° 30' (Missouri Compromise) to be free. Tyler signed this joint resolution three days before he left office.

*The Campaign of 1844.* — The Democrats nominated James K. Polk, a "dark horse," but an unconditional annexationist. The Whigs rallied around Henry Clay, a brilliant orator, and a natural leader, who combined the three rare qualities of eloquence, personal influence, and creative

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

power in legislation. His "Alabama Letters" on slavery lost the support of the antislavery men, who joined the Liberty Party. This lost Clay New York State and the election. Clay never again took an active part in politics,—his life ambition was gone. Polk and Dallas were elected.

The Tyler administration reaped the fruit of the Whig feud. Tyler was an amiable man of some capacity. His conscience was tender and sensitive in small matters, but callous to deeper actions. He lacked discretion, and was not a natural leader. He was not a Whig, but a dissatisfied Democrat nominated for Vice President to secure votes. His becoming President shows the danger of such a course, and the weakness of the office of Vice President. Tyler's term makes clear the importance of choosing properly qualified candidates for Vice President.

### JAMES K. POLK (Tenn.) 1845-1849

GEORGE M. DALLAS, V. P.

*The Sub-Treasury System, 1846.*—By the election of 1844, the Democrats had obtained entire control of the government. The Sub-Treasury System, first framed in 1840 and repealed by the Whigs in 1841, was reëstablished in 1846, and is still in its main features the financial method of handling government funds to-day.

*The Tariff of 1846.*—A new tariff, for revenue only, swept away the "American System"—the union of protective tariff and internal improvements. This tariff system remained in force until 1861, when a tariff for protection was again passed.

*The Oregon Country* was, by the agreement of 1818, to be held jointly by England and the United States. The north boundary between Oregon and Russian Alaska fixed at 54° 40', in 1825. The claims of the United States were based on (1) discovery by Captain Gray (1792), (2) explora

## THE MEXICAN WAR

tion by Lewis and Clark (1805) [see p. 30], and (3) early settlement by Astor (1811). The British claims were based upon Hudson Bay Company trading posts, but this company kept out government settlers. Through the labors of Dr. Whitman, Americans settled the Columbia River region and "saved" the Oregon territory. The political watchwords of 1844 were "The whole of Oregon or none," and "Fifty-four forty or fight." The treaty of 1846 with England, however, fixed our northern boundary at the 49th parallel. Two years later (1848), Oregon territory was organized, excluding slavery, as it was north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  (Missouri Compromise), and Congress applied the Ordinance of 1787.

### The Mexican War, 1846, 1847

*Cause.*—Disputes as to whether the Rio Grande or Neuces River was the boundary of Texas. The United States claimed the former. General Taylor, ordered to take possession of disputed territory, marched to Fort Brown (Brownsville) on the Rio Grande. A scouting party, under Captain Thornton, was captured (April 24, 1846). This first bloodshed the basis of Polk's fiery message to Congress, that war existed "by the act of Mexico." Lincoln's "spot resolutions."

#### *Taylor's Campaign*

*Palo Alto*, May 8, 1846 (A.), General Taylor — Arista (?).  
*Resaca de la Palma*, May 9 (A.), Taylor.

*Siege of Monterey*, Sept. 22-24, 1846 (A.), Taylor — Santa Anna.

In the far West. — Conquest of California (A.), Commodores Sloat and Stockton aided by Fremont, 1846.

Conquest of New Mexico (A.), General Kearney.

*Buena Vista*, Feb. 23, 1847 (A.), Taylor — Santa Anna.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

### *Scott's Campaign, 1847*

Series of battles between Scott and Santa Anna.— Capture of *Vera Cruz*, March 27; Cerro Gordo, April 18; Pueblo, May 15; Contreras, Aug. 19; San Antonio, Aug. 20; Churubusco, Aug. 20; *Molino del Rey*, bloodiest battle of war, Sept. 8; Chapultepec, Sept. 13; triumphal entry into Mexican capital, Sept. 14, 1847.— All American successes.

*Summary.*— Taylor and Scott wrested stronghold after stronghold from the hands of greatly superior forces. American troops won every pitched battle. The superior morale of these volunteer troops was in marked contrast with the inefficiency of the War of 1812. The war also important for the training it furnished young officers — McClellan, Grant, "Stonewall" Jackson, Lee, etc., who were destined to play important parts in the Civil War.

*The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (Feb. 2, 1848) granted (1) to the United States all territory north of the Rio Grande and Gila rivers; (2) to Mexico \$15,000,000 in return, and the payment of her debt of \$3,000,000 due to American citizens. This new territory included not only the present California and New Mexico, but also Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

By the *Gadsden Purchase* (1853), the United States purchased, for \$10,000,000, over 45,000 square miles of land south of the Gila River. This purchase established the present American boundary line with Mexico.

*The Wilmot Proviso.*— An amendment by Representative Wilmot of Pennsylvania to a bill then pending (1846) that no money should be appropriated to purchase territory unless slavery were prohibited therein. The amendment was lost in the Senate, but the principle involved in it became the chief issue in the next campaign.

## ADMINISTRATION OF TAYLOR

*The Campaign of 1848.* — “The Stars and Stripes Campaign.” The Whigs nominated General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, but made no statement of principles. The Democrats nominated Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and William O. Butler. Their platform silent about extension of slavery. This refusal of the two parties to meet the question of the hour, slavery in the territories, gave rise to the *Free Soil Party* composed of some Whigs, the Wilmot Proviso Democrats, and the remnant of the old Liberty Party. The Free Soil Party nominated ex-President Van Buren and Charles F. Adams and declared for “Free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men.” The Whigs won their second and last great political victory.

Polk’s administration, viewed from the standpoint of results, was one of the greatest in our national history. He succeeded because he insisted on being the center. A compromise candidate, pledged to one term, he was singularly fortunate in his cabinet of distinguished Democrats, representing all sections. His solid abilities, extraordinary energy, and indomitable will produced brilliant results at every crisis, whatever his motives may have been. In private life he was frank and courteous. His habits were simple and his character blameless.

**ZACHARY TAYLOR (La.) 1849-1850**

**MILLARD FILLMORE (N.Y.), V. P., and Pres. 1850-1853**

*Sectional Feeling.* — From 1849 the growing feeling between the North and South advanced steadily. From the very beginning of Taylor’s term, most of the country’s difficulties were connected with slavery; Congress had recently excluded slavery from Oregon. None of the proposals relative to slavery in the new territory ceded by Mexico, *i.e.* (1) Wilmot proviso; (2) extension of 36° 30’ line to Pacific; (3) squatter sovereignty, proposed by Cass; (4) executive

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

regulation, had secured a majority in both houses. The discovery of gold, and the rush of "forty-niners" settled this question so far as California was concerned. A state government was organized excluding slavery without waiting for any act of Congress. The admission of California meant the upsetting of the balance of power between the free and slave states, and permanent superiority of the North in the Senate. The North wished California admitted as a free soil state, and insisted that slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia. The Free Soil Party demanded that there should be no more slave states or territories. The South opposed California's admission as a free state and complained that the existing fugitive slave law was not enforced. "Underground Railroad."

*The Compromise of 1850.* — Clay, the "Pacifator," proposed compromises to meet the grave situation. This was Clay's third great compromise. Nearly all concessions favored the South. Clay appealed for union. His defense of his plan one of his finest speeches. In March, 1850, came three great speeches: (a) Calhoun's for secession; last great effort; speech read for him; (b) Webster's "*Seventh of March Speech*" approved the compromises to avoid secession, angered New England, and practically killed him politically; (c) Seward's speech denounced all compromise with slavery and appealed to a higher law than civil authority.

*President Taylor's death* (July 9, 1850) completely changed the policy of the administration, which under Fillmore favored the adoption and rigid enforcement of the Compromise provisions which were: (1) *California to be admitted as a free state*; (2) *New Mexico and Utah to be organized as territories without any restrictions in regard to slavery*; (3) *Texas to receive gift of money for land ceded to New Mexico*.

## ADMINISTRATION OF PIERCE

(4) *slave trade (but not slavery) to be abolished within District of Columbia*; (5) *A Fugitive Slave Law, stringent enough to satisfy the South, to be passed.* The first three items were originally in one bill, nicknamed "The Omnibus Bill."

*The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850* was so severe that it defeated its own end by the opposition which it aroused. Continued activity of "Underground Railroad." Resistance to the "men hunters." Shadrack's rescue in Boston. The passage of Personal Liberty Laws. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Visit of Louis Kossuth, great Hungarian orator, in exile.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850. — Panama Canal.

*The Campaign of 1852.* — The Democratic Convention declared against further slavery agitation and indorsed Compromise of 1850. Nominated Franklin Pierce, a second "dark horse." The Whig Convention passed Fillmore and Webster, and nominated General Winfield Scott. The Free Soil Party nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire. Pierce and King carried all but four states. It was commonly said that the Whig party was killed by attempting to swallow Fugitive Slave Law; won only two elections. The rise of the American, or "Know Nothing" Party, 1852; so nicknamed because its members professed to know nothing of its principles; America for Americans its main idea.

President Taylor was untrained as a statesman, but he showed, in his short administration, great common sense and firmness. He was by nature a soldier, blunt and "downright." Fillmore, although a good man, was not a strong man. He relied upon Webster.

### FRANKLIN PIERCE (N.H.) 1853-1857

WILLIAM R. KING, V. P.

*Internal Affairs.* — Country very prosperous. Exhibition of the arts and manufactures, Crystal Palace, New York

City (1853) — the first American “World’s Fair.” The New York clearing house opened to facilitate banking.

*Foreign Affairs. Austria.* — The right of naturalization — the right of foreign-born immigrants to give up their allegiance to their native country and become citizens of the country where they reside — had always been upheld by the United States. This was one of the causes of the War of 1812. Martin Koszta, after heading a rebellion in Austria, became a naturalized American citizen. In 1853 Austria caught him in Asia Minor. An American war vessel compelled his immediate return. Austria greatly offended, but since then the validity of naturalization in the United States has never been questioned by any foreign power.

*Japan.* — In 1854 Commodore M. C. Perry succeeded in entering Japanese ports, hitherto closed, and secured a favorable commercial treaty. The United States had secured “treaty ports” in China ten years before (Cushing).

*Spain.* — The South was anxious to secure Cuba. Fillibustering of Narciso Lopez, 1849–50–51. *The Black Warrior.* The South tried to secure Cuba by forcing war with Spain over the seizure of this steamer. This attempt merged into the “Ostend Manifesto” (Oct. 18, 1854). Soulé, Buchanan, and Mason our ministers to Spain, England, and France met at Ostend, Belgium, and exchanged views relative to the acquisition of Cuba. They issued a circular known as the “*Ostend Manifesto*,” declaring (a) that Cuba was necessary to the United States; (b) that we might well offer \$120,000,000; (c) that if Spain would not accept our offer, conquest ought to be considered. The South concurred, but the North characterized the letter as a “Manifesto of Brigands.” We accepted Spain’s explanation of *The Black Warrior* seizure, and the cause for war was removed.

## ADMINISTRATION OF PIERCE

**Kansas-Nebraska Act.** — The South, unable to secure Cuba or other slave territory, and dissatisfied with the Fugitive Slave Law, was disappointed. In January, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas introduced a bill for the Organization of Nebraska Territory. Ambitious to please the Southern Democrats, he argued that slavery would be legal there. To support this, he advanced the untenable theory that the Missouri Compromise of 1820, applying to this region, had been rendered inoperative by the Compromise of 1850. It was also proposed to revive the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" so that all the lands of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30', organized as territories and later as states, be admitted either free or slave, as the voters of each state might determine. After discussion, the new territory was divided into (a) Kansas, southern portion opposite Missouri, slave state; and (b) Nebraska, northern portion opposite Iowa, free state. This famous Kansas-Nebraska Act passed after heated debate in Congress for five months.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act had three great results: (1) by repealing the Missouri Compromise Act and establishing "Popular Sovereignty" in the new territories, *it opened a new battle ground to the forces of slavery and freedom*; (2) *it killed the expiring Whig Party and split the Democrats into a northern and southern section*; (3) *it united all the "Anti-Nebraska" men into a new political party, which soon took the name of the Republican Party.*

**The Struggle for Kansas.** — "Sons of the South" against "Free State Men," or the "Border Ruffians" against the "Black Republicans." Violent Kansas elections. Rival constitutions. Guerrilla warfare. John Brown. The assault upon Senator Sumner by Brooks, of South Carolina. "The crime against Kansas" speech by Sumner was the most terrible phillipic ever uttered in the Senate.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

JAMES BUCHANAN (Pa.), 1857-1861

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, V. P.

**The Dred Scott Decision**, March 6, 1857. — Scott had been taken by his master from Missouri, a slave state, to Illinois a free state, and to the free territory of Minnesota. When taken back to Missouri, he sued for freedom.

The case involved (1) whether Scott, being of negro ancestry, was a citizen, and so entitled to sue; (2) whether his residence in a free state (Illinois) had made him free. On final appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States denied citizenship to Scott, and hence any standing in the court. This ended the case, but the court discussed the second point. It said that in Illinois, Scott's status as a slave was controlled by a Missouri domicile, and in Minnesota territory, because it was unconstitutional to exclude slavery north of any parallel, *i.e. the Missouri Compromise of 1820 (36° 30')* was null and void. This decision strengthened the South in its belief that slaves were "property," and subject only to state legislation. The effect in the North was to split the Democratic Party, and to strengthen the Republicans, who believed that negro slaves were considered by the constitution as "persons held to labor," and not as property.

**The Panic of 1857.** — Exports had tripled in the last ten years. American shipping and "clipper ships" reached their highest point. Railroad mileage had increased with equal rapidity. Expansion everywhere. A great failure in Cincinnati for \$7,000,000 precipitated financial panic. The Protectionists said that the panic was caused by the reduced revenue resulting from the lowered tariffs of 1846 and 1857. Probably brought on by overspeculation induced by the great gold production in California. No such suffering as

## ADMINISTRATION OF BUCHANAN

in 1837, for abundant crops soon enabled the banks to resume specie payments.

*The Mormon Rebellion in Utah.*—In 1846 the Mormons were forced to leave Nauvoo, Illinois. They settled at Salt Lake. In 1850, President Fillmore appointed Brigham Young territorial governor. In 1857, when President Buchanan tried to remove him, Young resisted the troops sent against him. Finally Buchanan pardoned the Mormons on condition that they obey the federal laws.

*The Lecompton Struggle in Kansas.*—Robert J. Walker was appointed governor of Kansas, with instructions not to force the slavery question, but to make Kansas democratic. The pro-slavery convention held at Lecompton submitted a constitution to the people for ratification. By a trick, the ballots were so marked that, whatever the result of the election, the vote could be interpreted as pro-slavery. The administration connived at the trick, so Walker, who wanted fair play for the Free Soilers, resigned. Buchanan urged the admission of Kansas as a slave state under the obnoxious Lecompton constitution. A bribe of a large grant of public land was offered Kansas to accept this constitution, but the Free Soilers outvoted pro-slavery men. In 1861, Kansas finally admitted as a free state.

*The Lincoln-Douglas Debates* were arranged to be held in seven towns. The questions discussed were popular sovereignty, the Dred Scott Decision, and extension of slavery.

At Freeport, Lincoln asked whether the people of any territory (*i.e.* Kansas), could prohibit slavery in any lawful way. Douglas's answer, "*The Freeport Doctrine*," was that they could, by "unfriendly legislation." That is, Douglas stood by his "squatter sovereignty," and so secured the senatorship, but he ignored the Dred Scott Decision, and so lost the Southern support necessary for the Presidential

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Campaign of 1860. Lincoln pointed out with great power that reconciliation between "squatter sovereignty" and the Dred Scott Decision was absolutely impossible. These speeches won for Lincoln a national reputation.

*John Brown's Raid.*—On Oct. 16, 1859, Brown and eighteen followers seized the U. S. Armory at Harper's Ferry. The negroes whom he hoped to incite to insurrection failed to rise, and after ten followers had been killed, Brown and four others were captured. Four escaped. After a fair trial, Brown was hanged, Dec. 2, 1859. The raid is only to be considered in the light of a single event, not to be laid at the door of the North; it was the deed of a man temporarily insane over the cause of slavery. The influence of Brown's Raid was due only to the mistaken view of the South in thinking it part of a great plot, and to the misguided Northern view which made Brown a hero.

*The Campaign of 1860.*—After a stormy convention at Charleston, S.C., the *Democrats* were split into a Southern and Northern wing. The *Southern* wing declared that it was the duty of Congress to *protect* slavery in the territories, and nominated John C. Breckinridge. The *Northern* wing declared that each territory ought to *control* slavery for itself,—squatter sovereignty,—and nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The *Constitutional Union* Party (remnants of old Whig and Know Nothing parties) declared "for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws." They nominated John Bell.

The *Republican* convention met at Chicago and advocated (1) no interference with slavery where it existed, (2) no extension of it into new territories, and (3) no reopening of the slave trade. Abraham Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot. In the election Lincoln gained steadily. He directed his campaign wisely and soberly. He made no

## ADMINISTRATION OF BUCHANAN

speeches and wrote no letters for publication, but received all who cared to see him at Springfield, Ill. Out of the popular vote Lincoln had about 1,900,000 against 1,400,000 for Douglas; 850,000 for Breckinridge; and 600,000 for Bell.

*The Secession Movement between the Election and Inauguration of Lincoln.* — On the day after Lincoln's election, the South Carolina legislature took steps toward calling a secession convention. Congress met early in December, but the Republicans were as yet undecided in their plan. Buchanan failed to meet the situation. Active steps under energetic men were taken in the South. South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860, passed her secession ordinance claiming that the right to secede was an essential part of state sovereignty, and not a violation of the Constitution. By Feb. 1, 1861, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas had joined South Carolina in secession. Delegates met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, and established "The Confederate States of America," with Jefferson Davis, President, and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President. The Federal Constitution, altered so as to include slavery, was adopted.

**Causes of the Civil War.** — The underlying causes were (1) the doctrine of "State sovereignty," and (2) slavery.

[For the long development of difficulties on these two subjects, see ordinance of 1787, p. 26; Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, p. 29; Hartford Convention, p. 34; Missouri Compromise, p. 35; Nullification, p. 38; Wilmot Proviso, p. 46; Compromise of 1850, p. 48; Kansas-Nebraska Act, p. 51; Dred Scott Decision, p. 52; Lincoln-Douglas Debate, p. 53; John Brown's Raid, p. 54.]

In more detail the immediate *reasons for secession*, as given by Southern leaders, were (1) that the North hated slavery, wanted to check it, continued to discuss it, slandered the slaveholders, and approved of John Brown's Raid; (2) that

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

the North, by refusing to admit (a) the doctrine of states rights and secession, (b) the Dred Scott Decision, and (c) by passing the objectionable liberty laws, had misinterpreted the Constitution; (3) that the North was determined not to admit any more slave states, and was trying to surround the South with free states, thus checking the further growth of slavery; (4) that the election of Lincoln upon the basis of sectional hostility meant an attack upon slavery in the states.

The purpose of the Republican Party was to stop the spread of slavery into the territories, but *not* to abolish slavery in states where it already existed. Desperate efforts had been made to compromise, as in the crises of 1820, 1833, and 1850. The most important attempt now, outside of Congress, was the Peace Convention—delegates from twenty-one states met in Washington. The seceded states sent no delegates, and its plan was rejected by Congress. The most important attempt in Congress was called the Crittenden Compromise, which demanded squatter sovereignty for the territories, slavery in the District of Columbia, prevention of interstate slave trade and withdrawal of personal liberty laws. A thirteenth amendment, forever prohibiting interference with slavery in the states, was also proposed; Lincoln approved it, and two states accepted it, but it was too late to compromise.

Buchanan was far past the prime of life when he became President. He had performed the duties of his many public positions acceptably, but had never shown remarkable brilliancy. He was decorous in manner, cautious in all political conduct, and devoted to party interests. He yielded too readily to his extreme pro-slavery friends.

His desire was to postpone until the next administration any decided action in the slavery crisis. His temporizing policy and lack of determination have been severely criticised.

## ADMINISTRATION OF LINCOLN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Ill.), 1861-1865

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, V. P., and

ANDREW JOHNSON (Tenn.), V. P., and Pres., 1865-1869

Lincoln's *cabinet* was carefully chosen from former Whigs and Democrats. His chief rivals were given leading positions: Secretary of State, W. H. Seward, of New York; Secretary of Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Navy, Gideon P. Welles, of Connecticut.

His *inaugural speech* was a masterpiece. He clearly set forth (1) that his supreme aim would be to *preserve the Union*, which he regarded as perpetual; (2) that he had *no purpose to interfere with slavery* in states where it existed; (3) that he would execute the laws in all states and defend the property of the Union; (4) that there could be no conflict unless the South was the aggressor.

There was a terrible scramble for minor offices. It was nearest approach to a "clean sweep" of office holders that the country has ever seen.

*The Firing on Fort Sumter.*—The military posts in the South had been seized one by one. At Charleston, Fort Sumter was still defended. Lincoln sent notice that he proposed to provision Fort Sumter. Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, ordered General Beauregard to open fire. The bombardment lasted thirty-four hours, and then Major Anderson surrendered. A strategic blunder on the part of the South. *The North was united to defend the flag.* The President called for 75,000 troops. The Sixth Massachusetts mobbed at Baltimore—first bloodshed, April 19, 1861. Secession of the "Border States," Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, making total of 11 seceding states. Capital of Confederacy moved to Richmond, Va.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

*Resources of the North.*—The North excelled in industry and wealth. It had the foundries, factories, and ship yards—the mechanical skill, two thirds of the railways, and ports open to commerce. *Federal Finances.*—The funds for the war came from (1) protective tariff duties of 1861, 1862, and 1864; (2) internal revenue taxes; (3) the sale of bonds; (4) the issue of “Greenbacks” [see p. 65, note]. The establishment of National Banks secured by bonds and the work of Jay Cooke greatly stimulated the sale of bonds.

*The purpose of the North was not to subjugate the South, nor was it to free the slaves, but simply to maintain the supremacy of the federal government under the Constitution and to preserve the Union.*

### The Civil War in the West

1861. Wilson Creek, Mo., Aug. 10 (C.\*), Price—Lyon.

1862. Capture of Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 6 (U.\*), Com. Foote.

Capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 16 (U.), Grant.

Battle of *Shiloh* or *Pittsburg Landing*, Tenn., Apr. 6, 7, (U.), Grant—A. S. Johnston (killed), Beauregard.

Capture of Island No. 10, Tenn., April 7 (U.), Com. Foote and Gen. Pope.

Capture of *New Orleans*, La., April 25 (U.), Farragut and Butler.

Capture of Corinth, Miss., May 30 (U.), Halleck—Beauregard.

Capture of Memphis, Tenn., June (U.), Com. Foote.

Battle of Perrysville, Ky., Oct. 8 (U.), Buell—Bragg.

Battle of *Murfreesboro*, Tenn., Dec. 31—Jan. 2 (U.), Rosecrans—Bragg. Bloody battle.

\* U.=Union victory. C.=Confederate victory. Ind.=Indecisive.

## THE CIVIL WAR, 1861, 1862

*Resources of the South.*—The defensive attitude of the South gave great military advantage. The soldiers knew every local condition, and were nerved by the defense of their homes. The men were also much more familiar with firearms. The South sold bonds and issued notes. Its paper depreciated very fast after the blockade became effective and prevented intercourse with Europe.

*The purpose of the South was to break away from the Union and to set up an independent slave-holding Confederacy.*

### The Civil War in the East

1861. 1st Battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21 (C.), Beauregard — McDowell. (*Manassas*)  
Organization of the Army of the Potomac, McClellan.  
Trent Affair, Mason and Slidell.
1862. Battle of *Monitor and Merrimac*, March 9 (U.), Worden — Buchanan; revolutionized naval warfare.

### *Peninsular Campaign*

Siege of Yorktown, Va., McClellan — J. E. Johnston.  
Battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31 (Ind.), McClellan — J. E. Johnston.  
Stonewall Jackson's Raid in Shenandoah (C.).  
Battle of Seven Days, Va., June 25–July 1 (Ind.), McClellan — Lee.  
2d Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30 (C.), Jackson — Pope.

### *Lee's First Invasion*

Capture of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Sept. 15 (C.).  
Jackson took 12,000 prisoners here.  
Battle of *Antietam*, Md., Sept. 17 (U.), McClellan — Lee. Bloodiest single day's battle.  
Battle of *Fredericksburg*, Va., Dec. 13 (C.), Lee — Burnside.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

### The Civil War in the West and South

1863. Capture of Vicksburg, Miss., July 4 (U.), Grant — Pemberton. Largest capture of men and material. Capture of Port Hudson, La., July 9 (U.), Banks. Confederacy cut in two. Mississippi opened. Battle of *Chickamauga*, Ga., Sept. 19 and 20 (C.), Bragg — Rosecrans. Thomas covered retreat and saved Union army. Siege of Chattanooga, Tenn. (U.), Grant — Bragg. Battle of Lookout Mt., Nov. 24 and 25 (U.), Hooker — Bragg. Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 24 and 25 (U.), Thomas, Sherman — Bragg.
1864. Battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt. (U.); Joseph E. Johnston's masterly retreat before Sherman. Battle before Atlanta, Ga., July 20-28 (U.), Sherman — Hood. Battle of Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 5 (U.), Farragut — Buchanan. Battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16 (U.), Thomas — Hood. Most decisive battle. Hood lost his army. *Sherman's March to the Sea*. Cut loose from his "base." "Sherman's Bummers." Lived on country. Capture of Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21 (U.), Sherman.
1865. Sherman next turned northward. Capture of Columbia, S.C., Feb. 17 (U.), Sherman. Battle of Goldsboro, N.C., March 19, (U.) Sherman — J. E. Johnston. Selma, Ala., April 2 (U.), Wilson — Forrest. Salisbury, N.C., April 9 (U.), Wilson — Forrest. Destruction of supplies, Stoneman.

## THE CIVIL WAR, 1863-1865

### The Civil War in the East

1863. *The Emancipation Proclamation*, Jan. 1; war measure, freeing slaves of Southern combatants, did not abolish slavery.

Battle of *Chancellorsville*, Va., May 2 and 3 (C.), Lee — Hooker. Death of Stonewall Jackson.

#### *Lee's Second Invasion*

Burning of towns in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

- + Battle of *Gettysburg*, Pa., July 1-3 (U.), Meade — Lee.  
+ Draft riots in New York.

#### *Grant's Campaign before Richmond*

- + 1864. Battle of the *Wilderness*, Va., May 5-7 (Ind.) Grant — Lee. Terrific loss of life.

Battle of *Spottsylvania*, Va., May 8-18 (Ind.), Grant — Lee.

Siege of *Petersburg*, Va., begun in June.

Early's Raid on *Washington*, July.

Battle of *Winchester*, Va., Sept. 19 (U.), Sheridan — Early.

Battle of *Cedar Creek*, Va., Oct. 19 (U.), Sheridan — Early. "Sheridan's Ride."

1865. Sheridan's Raid on *Lynchburg*, Va.

Battle of *Five Forks*, Va., April 1 (U.), Sheridan — Lee.

Capture of *Petersburg*, Va., April 2 (U.), Grant — Lee.

Capture of *Richmond*, Va., April 3 (U.), Grant — Lee.

*Surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House*, Va., April 9.

*Assassination of Lincoln*, April 14.

Surrender of *J. E. Johnston* at *Raleigh*, N.C., April 26.

*Jefferson Davis* captured in *Georgia*, May 11.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

*The Campaign of 1864.*—The radical Republicans nominated John C. Frémont, but upon his withdrawal, supported Lincoln. The Democrats nominated General McClellan. Many Union Republicans desired a change of policy, but news of Farragut's capture of *Mobile* and Sherman's capture of *Atlanta* roused the North to the support of the administration. Lincoln was unanimously renominated, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President. They received 212 votes as against 21 for McClellan.

*The Thirteenth Amendment*, forever prohibiting slavery in the United States, was passed in both houses, January 31, 1865. Eleven former slave states joined sixteen free states to make the twenty-seven states necessary for three fourths of whole number of states, by which *adopted, Dec. 18, 1865.*

*The assassination of Lincoln* by John Wilkes Booth, Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1865, caused the people, both North and South, unprecedented grief.

Lincoln was a self-educated man of very humble origin. Few men spoke with such simple clearness or showed such keen insight into the problems of the time. He was indispensable to the Civil War. The four awful years of trial developed both the wisdom and profundity of his mind, and the sweetness and loveliness of his character.

Two characteristics made him the greatest man of his time ; his practical common sense instantly divined the essential point of every matter under consideration, and his wonderful sympathy brought him close to the needs and hopes of the people.

### ANDREW JOHNSON (Tenn.), 1865-1869

Vice President Johnson was sworn in as President within a few hours of Lincoln's death.

*Maximilian in Mexico.*—Mexico owed large debts to England, Spain, and France. Her seaports were seized, 1860, to guarantee payment. England and Spain withdrew, and

## ADMINISTRATION OF JOHNSON

Napoleon III. of France overthrew the Republic of Mexico, and made Maximilian Emperor (1863). This was in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine. Our protest was neglected until 1865, when French support was withdrawn. The republic was then reestablished and Maximilian executed (1867).

**Reconstruction.**—The great problem before the federal government was (1) how to reconstruct the state governments of the seceding states, and (2) how to readmit them to a share in the national government.

Lincoln held that states could not legally secede, and that "some voters" (*i.e.* in seceding states) were in insurrection. His Amnesty Proclamation (1863) promised (*a*) pardon to those who swore allegiance to Constitution and to Emancipation Proclamation, and (*b*) to recognize reorganized states again as soon as one tenth of the voters in seceded states had taken the above oath of allegiance and had organized a state government. Lincoln approved the Thirteenth Amendment, passed by Congress Jan. 31, 1865, but did not favor negro suffrage, and made no provision for it in his plan.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana reorganized early, but not recognized by Congress, with whom admission rested.

After the war was over, the problem became pressing, and a conflict arose between Lincoln's successor and Congress, which resulted in a deplorable national blunder.

**Johnson's Plan.**—To reestablish the South under the Constitution, Johnson raised the blockade, and established means for collection of taxes, delivery of mail, and courts of law. He also appointed a provisional governor in each state, who called conventions of delegates chosen by eligible white voters. These conventions (*a*) repealed the ordinances of secession, (*b*) repudiated debts of the Confederacy and

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

(c) ratified the Thirteenth Amendment. They also passed laws compelling negroes to work, or to be imprisoned as vagrants.

This settlement of the problem now appears a good one, but Johnson's lack of tact and the fear of a return to practical slavery caused Congress to distrust it, and so the congressmen chosen to represent states reorganized as above were refused seats by Congress.

*Congress's Plan.* — Congress ignored the President's action and proceeded to a "reconstruction" of its own.

It first passed the *Fourteenth Amendment* (June, 1866; adopted 1868) which (1) gave the negro citizenship (confirming the Civil Rights Bill); (2) reduced representation of states which prevented negroes from voting; (3) made Confederate office holders ineligible to vote or to hold national office until pardoned by Congress; (4) repudiated the Confederate debt; and (5) declared that the Federal war debt should be paid in full.

Congress next passed its famous *Military Reconstruction Act* (March, 1867), which provided that (1) the seceding states be divided into five military districts; (2) under supervision of this military authority the states should hold conventions to frame state constitutions; (3) negroes should have right to vote for delegates, and to be delegates to these conventions; (4) the state should be readmitted to representation in Congress, provided that the Constitution thus made was approved by the people of the state, and provided that the state legislature ratified the *Fourteenth Amendment*. Six states readmitted under this plan in 1868, the rest not until 1870.

*Impeachment of President Johnson.* — The quarrel between Johnson and Congress, begun over reconstruction, grew constantly more acute. The Civil Rights Bill, Freedman's

## ADMINISTRATION OF JOHNSON

Bureau Bill (ordering sale of public lands to negroes), the *Tenure of Office Act*, 1867 (requiring approval of Senate in dismissing higher government officers), and the Military Reconstruction Act were all passed over the President's veto.

Finally matters came to a head in Johnson's disregard of the Tenure of Office Act by removing Stanton, Secretary of War (Aug. 5, 1867). Stanton refused to give up his office. Impeachment trial before Senate (March 28–May 26, 1868) resulted in Johnson's acquittal by margin of one vote (35 to 19, two thirds majority being necessary to secure conviction).

*Notable Events.*— In 1866, Cyrus W. Field succeeded in laying the Atlantic Cable. In 1867 the United States purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000 in gold. In 1868 the Burlingame Treaty with China was ratified, making it a penal offense to take Chinamen to the United States without their full consent.

*The Campaign of 1868.*— The issues were (1) whether the Presidential or the Congressional plan of reconstruction should be adopted; (2) whether the bonded debt should be paid in "Greenbacks" \* or in coin. The Democrats condemned the Tenure of Office and Reconstruction acts, and demanded immediate restoration of all the states, complete amnesty, local regulation of elective franchise and taxation of government bonds. They wished debts to be paid in greenbacks except where coin was stipulated in the bond. They nominated Horatio Seymour, of New York, and General Blair, of Missouri. The Republicans heartily indorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress, and held that bonds should be paid in coin, unless paper had been agreed upon in the sale of the bond. They nominated General U. S.

\* A "Greenback" was a government note, so called from green ink used in engraving one side, which was legal tender for everything but interest on bonds and customs duties.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Grant, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. Grant received 214 electoral votes against 80 for Seymour.

Johnson was a "poor white" of very limited education, but of great ambition and force of character. He was strikingly unsuited by his bitter temper and hasty speech to meet a crisis requiring tact and patience. He was a man of much native ability, but of too unbending fiber to win men over to his views.

### ULYSSES S. GRANT (III.), 1869-1877

SCHUYLER COLFAX AND HENRY WILSON, V. P'S.

Grant's first term was marked by general prosperity. The first railroad to the Pacific (now the Union Pacific) was completed, May 10, 1869. This road was of great importance (1) commercially, bringing China and New York only a month apart; (2) politically, bringing the coast states into close touch with Washington, and making an Eastern army available in case of need; (3) industrially, opening up the great central region to settlement. Reconstruction was completed by the Congress of 1869-1870, by removal of the political disabilities from the white leaders and by the admission of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

*The Fifteenth Amendment* was passed, 1869, and adopted 1870, giving the negro a vote.

*The three famous amendments* had (Thirteenth) made him free, (Fourteenth) made him a citizen, and (Fifteenth) made him a voter.

The "*carpet baggers*" were Northern men who went South to get political office and plunder by means of the new negro vote. The "*scalawags*" were Southern white men who voted with the negroes for the same purpose.

The Southern states were pillaged ruthlessly until the

## ADMINISTRATION OF GRANT

“Ku Klux Klan” intimidated the negro vote. Two Force acts were passed against the Ku Klux Klan, which had deteriorated into a mere gang of marauders. These acts authorized: (1) federal courts to punish severely all interference with voting or office holding; (2) the President to protect the polls by military force. The Act Removing Political Disabilities (1872) gradually enabled the whites to secure control of the reconstructed states.

*The Treaty of Washington* concluded with Great Britain, May 8, 1871, provided for settlement by arbitration of (1) the boundary line between Washington Territory and British America; (2) the “Alabama” claims; (3) the Canadian fisheries disputes. The first point the German Emperor decided (1872) in favor of the United States claim; the second was settled (1872) by five arbitrators at Geneva, Switzerland, by an award to the United States of \$15,500,000; the third was settled by a commission at Halifax (1877). The United States paid \$5,500,000 and remitted duties of \$4,200,000 more. (See page 72.)

*The Campaign of 1872.*—The Republican convention met at Philadelphia, and nominated Grant and Henry Wilson.

The Liberal Republicans, who were displeased with the President’s attempt to annex San Domingo, the prevalence of political scandals, and the working of the Force Bill in the South, condemned the administration, and nominated Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown.

The Democrats at one convention pledged support to Greeley and Brown. Another strictly Democratic convention nominated Charles O’Connor and J. J. Adams.

The National Labor Reform Party and the Prohibition Party each now made its first appearance in national politics. Grant and Wilson received 286 electoral votes against 63 for the other candidates.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

*The Coinage Act* provided for the coinage of gold and fractional silver, but dropped the standard silver dollar. The omission of the silver dollar from the list of coins is called "*The Crime of 1873*" by the free-silver advocates.

The "Salary Grab" Act, passed by the same Congress, raised the President's salary from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and increased also the salary of federal judges and members of Congress.

*The Panic of 1873.*—The war between France and Germany, 1870–1871, and the poor harvests of Europe, made a great market for American products. Speculation and railroad expansion followed. The rebuilding of Chicago, burned in 1871, and of Boston, burned 1872, also absorbed money. A quarrel between the Western farmers, "Grangers," and the railroads stopped the sale of bonds, and bankers were crippled. The failure of Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1873, threw Wall Street into such a panic that the day is known as "Black Friday." Thousands of failures resulted, and hard times lasted until 1879. To make money easier, Congress tried to inflate the currency by issuing more greenbacks. This was vetoed. Congress then passed an Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments. This act made provision, by accumulating a specie reserve, for the redemption of greenbacks, on demand, after Jan. 1, 1879.

*Political scandals* marked Grant's second term: Boss Tweed's Ring in New York City; the Crédit Mobilier's stock distribution to congressmen and general officials; the Erie Railroad Ring; the Whisky Ring; and frauds in the Custom House and Indian Bureau.

*The Virginius Affair.*—An American vessel was seized by a Spanish man-of-war. Several of the passengers, Cubans, were executed. Spain's immediate reparation prevented a serious outcome.

## ADMINISTRATION OF HAYES

The Centennial Exposition, at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 1876.

*The Campaign of 1876.*—The Republican Convention nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New York. The Democrats nominated Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The "Greenback" Party, dominated by the "Grangers," nominated Peter Cooper, of New York. The election was very close. The returns in Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina were disputed. Two sets of returns were presented to Congress, one certifying that Republican, and the other, that Democratic electors had been chosen. An *Electoral Commission* of eight Republicans and seven Democrats finally decided, March 2, in favor of Republican returns, and Hayes was declared elected by 185 electoral votes to 184. The popular vote was, Hayes, 4,033,950; Tilden, 4,284,885. Recent opinion favors the merits of Tilden's claim.

Grant was a man of pure motives and unswerving honesty. Straightforward himself, he seemed to lack insight into the weakness and corruption of the men about him. A graduate of West Point, he had little training in civil duties, and no training in politics. His military career made a profound impression abroad. The loss of his money, later, through misplaced confidence, and the fortitude shown in preparing his Memoirs, while suffering excruciating pain, deeply moved public sympathy.

**RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (O.), 1877-1881**

**WILLIAM A. WHEELER, V. P.**

The withdrawal of troops from the South was one of Hayes's first acts. It was seen that the people of the reconstructed states must be trusted to manage their own affairs.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The great railroad strike, in the summer of 1877, was the first great labor revolt in our history. Trains were not allowed to run, and at Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and Baltimore there were serious riots.

*The Bland-Allison Bill* was passed over the President's veto in 1878. It provided that the Secretary of Treasury was to buy not less than \$2,000,000, or more than \$4,000,000, worth of silver bullion each month, and coin it into dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1. As large sums in silver would be objectionable, because of the weight, it was provided that the coin might be deposited in the Treasury, and "silver certificates" issued against them. The resulting accumulation of silver led to Panic of '93. (See Sherman Act, p. 74.)

*The Campaign of 1880.*—The Republican platform called for national aid to education in the states, tariff protection to labor, suppression of polygamy in Utah, radical civil service reform, and a halt in land grants to corporations. As a compromise between those supporting Grant for a third term and those supporting James G. Blaine, the convention nominated James A. Garfield, of Ohio, for President, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice President. The Democrats declared for honest money,—gold, silver, and paper,—convertible on demand into coin; a tariff for revenue only, and public land grants for actual settlers. General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and William H. English, of Indiana, were candidates. The Greenback-Labor Party and the Prohibition Party also made nominations. All parties agreed in demanding anti-Chinese legislation. For the first time since 1844 there was no "Southern Question." Garfield and Arthur received 214 electoral votes against 155 for Hancock and English. For the first time in our history, every electoral vote was counted as cast and every elector chosen by popular vote.

## ADMINISTRATION OF GARFIELD

**JAMES A. GARFIELD (O.),** March 4–July 2, 1881

**CHESTER A. ARTHUR (N.Y.), V. P., and Pres. 1881–1885**

*Factions in the Republican Party.*—The “Stalwarts,” who had been for a vigorous policy towards the South, now advocated the spoils system in appointments to office. The “Half Breeds,” who had favored Hayes’s withdrawal of troops from the South, were in favor of civil service appointments. The strife for office was very intense. Senators Conkling and Platt, of New York, resigned from the Senate when their candidate was not appointed collector of the port of New York.

*Assassination of President Garfield.*—A disappointed office seeker stole up behind the President in the Pennsylvania railroad station in Washington, July 2, 1881, and shot him. After great suffering, Garfield died, Sept. 19, in Elberon, N. J.

Vice President Arthur was at once sworn in as President. The new President made excellent appointments, showing unexpected administrative ability.

Three important laws were passed: (1) the *Edmunds Law*, 1882, to suppress polygamy; (2) an act to stop the *immigration of Chinese laborers* for ten years; (3) the *Pendleton Civil Service Act* (1883), giving an equal opportunity to all citizens, duly qualified, to secure appointment to certain public offices.

*Notable Events.*—Serious floods of Lower Mississippi in spite of the levee system; the Atlanta Exposition (1881); and the New Orleans Exposition, showing the resources of the New South; the Yorktown celebration; the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge; the Arctic Exploration of Lieutenant Greely (1881–1884).

*The Tariff of 1883.*—In order to reduce the revenues,

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Congress passed a new tariff act, on the recommendation of a commission of business men. The failures of this act to reduce the surplus revenues again made prominent the question of free trade or protection.

*The Campaign of 1884.* — The Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President. They pledged themselves to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all. The Republicans nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, and John A. Logan, of Illinois. The platform declared for a protective tariff. The Greenback Party nominated General Benjamin F. Butler, and the Prohibitionists, John P. St. John. The Independent Republicans (known as "Mugwumps"\*) supported Cleveland, to extend civil service reform. The election turned upon New York State, where the result was very close. The electoral vote was 219 for Cleveland against 182 for Blaine.

### GROVER CLEVELAND (N.Y.), 1885-1889

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, V. P., March 4-Nov. 25, 1885

Cleveland secured an able Cabinet, in which the South was represented. He extended civil service reform by increasing the number of offices to be filled by competitive examination, but also made some removals from office, apparently on partisan grounds. A Republican majority in the Senate confined legislation chiefly to non-partisan measures.

In 1885 the articles of the Treaty of Washington which related to the fisheries (see p. 67) were abrogated, and the

\* This term is used, in general, for a citizen who does not keep to party ties, but votes independently, with different parties.

## ADMINISTRATION OF CLEVELAND

right of American vessels to take fish in Canadian waters again became a subject of controversy.

*Labor Troubles in Chicago.* — In 1886, great strikes in Chicago. Riot in the Haymarket. Dynamite — attributed to anarchists. Four hanged.

*Important Laws.* — The death of Vice President Hendricks led to the passage of the *Presidential Succession Act* (1886). It provided that, in case of death or disability of both President and Vice President, the executive office should pass to the Secretary of State, and then to the other members of the Cabinet in the order in which the departments were created. The *Electoral Count Act* (1887) empowered each state to decide its own vote. In case of deadlock, the controversy was then to come before Congress. The *Interstate Commerce Act* (1887) provided for a commission of five members (afterwards changed to seven members) to secure equitable conditions in railway service. Through its decisions, many abuses were rectified. The *Edmunds-Tucker Act* (1887) dissolved the corporation of the Mormon church, put it under trustees, and confiscated its property in excess of \$50,000 (later restored). The *Chinese Immigration Act* (1888) stopped further immigration from China.

*The Campaign of 1888.* — The tariff was the main issue of this campaign. The Republicans at Chicago declared for a protective tariff, and nominated Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice President. The Democrats adopted tariff reduction as the principal plank in their platform, and renominated Cleveland for President, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President. The electoral vote stood 233 for Harrison and 168 for Cleveland, although Cleveland received *the larger popular vote*. As in 1884, New York's 35 electoral votes decided the election. The corrupt use of money in

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

this election led to the introduction of the *Australian*, or *secret ballot*, to prevent intimidation or bribery at the polls.

Much of Cleveland's rapid elevation to prominence was due to his fearlessness and admitted integrity. During his administration he vetoed over three hundred bills, which seemed to him harmful to the public interests. This was more than double the number of vetoes used by all the preceding Presidents.

### BENJAMIN HARRISON (Ind.), 1889-1893

LEVI P. MORTON, V. P.

*Important Legislation.* — The Dependent Pension Bill (1890) nearly doubled the number of pensions. Cleveland had vetoed this bill, because of its enormous additional expense to the taxpayers. The *Repeal of the Bland-Allison Act* (1878) under which nearly 400,000,000 silver dollars had been coined and stored in the Treasury, was followed by the passage of the *Sherman Act*, which provided for the purchase each month of 4,500,000 ounces of silver to be paid for with Treasury notes redeemable in either gold or silver. After July 1, 1891, the silver so purchased need not be coined, but might be stored, and silver certificates issued against it. The government practically ceased to coin silver dollars, but became the possessor of increasing amount of a metal then decreasing in value. The *McKinley Tariff Bill* raised the protective duties, but allowed the President to establish with other nations "reciprocity agreements," i.e. agreements to reduce the tariff on each other's goods.

*Matters of Importance.* — The opening of Oklahoma. The Pan American Congress for closer political and commercial unity. Amnesty to the Mormons and restoration of church property. The Homestead Strike. The rise of the Populists.

## ADMINISTRATION OF CLEVELAND

*The Campaign of 1892.* — The Democrats for the third time nominated Grover Cleveland for President, with Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice President. The Republicans renominated Benjamin Harrison, and chose Whitelaw Reid, of New York, for Vice President. Both parties condemned trusts, and called for the coinage of both gold and silver. The Populists, or People's Party, nominated General J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and James S. Field, of Virginia, for Vice President, and declared in favor of the free coinage of silver, graduated income tax, state ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and government loans on farm products. Cleveland received 277 electoral votes against 145 for Harrison and 22 for Weaver. For first time since 1861, House, Senate, and President were Democratic.

### GROVER CLEVELAND (N.Y.), 1893-1897

#### ADLAI E. STEVENSON, V. P.

*The Panic of 1893.* — The increase of Treasury's gold obligations, and the decrease in the gold reserve, caused fear that the government might be obliged to pay its debts in silver dollars, the bullion value of which had fallen to 67 cents. This fear led foreigners to sell American stocks and bonds, and our own people to hoard gold. "Tight money" followed, banks failed, and men were thrown out of work.

*The Repeal of the Sherman Act*, Nov. 1, 1893, in a special session of Congress, to stop the drain on the gold reserve, caused a split in both parties. Democrats and Republicans in the silver mining states joined the People's Party in opposing its repeal. An issue of bonds was made four times to enable the Treasury to redeem its notes in gold.

*The Wilson Bill* was passed without the President's signa-

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

ture (Aug. 24, 1894). It reduced the duties about 11 %, and admitted wool to the free list. The "income tax" appended to the bill was later declared unconstitutional.

*Foreign Relations.*—Hawaiian Islands. The Native Queen (Liliuokalani) was overthrown, and a republic set up with an American as President (1893). After investigation, Cleveland refused to annex the islands, but recognized Hawaii as an independent republic (1894).

*The Bering Sea Arbitration.*—The United States claimed that the seal fisheries of Alaska included the whole of Bering Sea, and seized Canadian vessels which took seals in the open sea. England protested that this was unlawful on the high seas. The Court of Paris, 1893, decided against the United States, but issued regulations to protect the seals.

*The Venezuela Dispute* over the boundary between that state and British Guiana. Cleveland *extended the policy of the Monroe Doctrine* to a protective attitude toward the weaker South American Republic, and suggested arbitration. Upon Great Britain's refusal to arbitrate, the President appointed a commission to determine the real boundary, and said that we should resist any attempt to encroach upon Venezuelan territory. At this unmistakable threat of war, Great Britain yielded. Arbitration finally decided (1899) that Great Britain was entitled to most of the territory claimed.

*Matters of Importance.*—The World's Fair at Chicago. The march of "Coxey's Army." The great railroad strikes at Chicago. The Atlanta Exposition of the cotton states. The extension of the merit system of civil service to 40,000 more positions.

*The Campaign of 1896.*—Rise of the "free silver" theory. The Republicans nominated William McKinley, of Ohio,

## ADMINISTRATION OF McKINLEY

for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice President, and declared against free silver except by international agreement. The delegates from the silver mining states then seceded from the party. The Democrats nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and Arthur Sewell, of Maine, for Vice President. They demanded the *free coinage of silver*, at 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid of any other nation. The Gold Democrats, or National Democrats, refused to support free silver, and nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Luckner, of Kentucky, for Vice President. The Populists nominated William J. Bryan for President, but selected Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for Vice President. It was a campaign of discussion and argument. McKinley received 271 electoral votes, and Bryan 176.

### WILLIAM MCKINLEY (O.), 1897-1901

GARRET A. HOBART, V. P., 1897-1899

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (N. Y.), V. P., March 4-Sept. 14, 1901; Pres., 1901-1905

*The Dingley Tariff Act* was passed by special session of Congress, July 24, 1897, to provide revenue. The rates were increased on woolen and silk fabrics, wool and hides were put on the dutiable list, and specific duties were substituted for "ad valorem" duties.

### The Spanish War, 1898

*Causes of the War.* — Insurrection broke out in Cuba in 1895, the sixth in fifty years. Much property was destroyed, and American residents arrested.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The "reconcentrados"—the people driven into the towns by Captain-General Weyler—died by thousands for lack of food and medical supplies. Americans desired to lend aid. Publications of Spanish Minister De Lome's letter, in which he spoke slightly of President McKinley, added to the ill feeling. The destruction by a submarine mine of the battleship *Maine*, at Havana, Feb. 15, 1898, horrified the nation. Fifty million dollars for defense voted. On April 19 a joint resolution directed the President to compel Spain to leave Cuba. Spain severed diplomatic relations with us, April 21, and war was begun.

### *The War, 1898*

- May 1 The Battle of Manila. Commodore George Dewey destroyed the entire Spanish fleet of ten ships, captured the arsenal at Cavité, and the forts at the harbor entrance.
- May 19 Cervera's fleet bottled up at Santiago. Hobson sank the *Merrimac* in the harbor entrance.
- June 24 Capture of La Quasima.
- July 1 Storming of San Juan and Caney; Shafter, Roosevelt.
- July 3 Destruction of Cervera's fleet; Sampson, Schley.
- July 17 Surrender of Santiago by General Toral.
- July 25 General Miles landed on Porto Rico.
- Aug. 12 Protocol for the cessation of hostilities signed.
- Aug. 13 Unconditional surrender of Manila after joint attack by General Merritt's army and Commodore Dewey's fleet.
- Dec. 10 *Treaty of Peace* signed at Paris, providing that Spain should relinquish her title to Cuba, cede Porto Rico and Guam, and also turn over the Philippines to the United States on payment of \$20,000,000.

## ADMINISTRATION OF McKINLEY

*Results of the War.* — *United States came into possession of colonies*, permanently increased army and navy, rose in the estimation of European powers, and secured a great commerce with Asia.

*The Republic of Hawaii* was annexed by *joint resolution*, which McKinley signed, July 7, 1898. Annexation was partly a war measure, to give us a coaling station. Hawaii was organized as a territory, and given a delegate in Congress in 1900.

*Cuba.* — American occupation did much for the sanitary improvement of the island. Under a Republican constitution, President Palma and other officers were chosen; American troops were withdrawn (May, 1902). By the "*Platt Amendment*," the Cuban government was required (1) not to enter into any treaty with a foreign power, which would impair its independence, and (2) to recognize the right of the United States to intervene, if necessary.

*Porto Rico*, in 1901, secured entire freedom of trade with the United States. It acquired a governor and Upper House, appointed by the President, and a Lower House elected by the Porto Ricans. All laws, however, must be approved by Congress.

*The Philippines* suffered from revolt under Aguinaldo. Since his capture, in 1901, great progress made in opening schools and establishing local self-government.

*The Campaign of 1900.* — The Republicans renominated William McKinley for President, nominated Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice President, and indorsed the administration. (Vice President Hobart died before the expiration of his term of office, Nov. 2, 1899.) The Democrats nominated William J. Bryan again, and former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, and opposed territorial expansion. The fact that there were ten other platforms adopted

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

by various small parties showed the divergence of political belief. McKinley received 292 electoral votes against 145 for Bryan.

*Assassination of McKinley.* — McKinley, in his second inaugural, spoke of the general prosperity of the country, and emphasized the fact that sectionalism had largely disappeared. The Pan American Exposition at Buffalo for the advancement of common commercial interest was the scene of McKinley's death. He was shot down by an obscure anarchist, and died, Sept. 14, 1901. Vice President Roosevelt was immediately sworn in as President. He aimed to continue the policy of McKinley.

*A great anthracite coal strike* of five months (1902) caused a shortage of fuel. President Roosevelt, as mediator, appointed a commission which settled the strike.

*The Alaskan Boundary* disputes were settled in October, 1903, by a commission, granting to the United States the control of a continuous strip of the mainland shore from Portland Canal northward.

*The Pacific cable* was completed, July 4, 1905. The President's message sent round the world in twelve minutes.

*The Panama Canal.* — By the *Hay-Pauncefote Treaty*, Nov. 18, 1901, Great Britain gave up her claim to any control of any isthmian canal. This treaty took the place of the *Clayton-Bulwer Treaty* of 1850, which had guaranteed neutral control of the Nicaragua route, and had caused many disputes. The question of the *canal route* was settled, after long debate, in favor of the Panama route (1902), but the treaty proposed with Colombia, securing the necessary territory for the canal, was rejected by the Colombian Senate. The state of *Panama* accordingly declared its independence of Colombia, November, 1903. The United States paid a bonus of \$10,000,000, and guaranteed the independence of

## ADMINISTRATION OF ROOSEVELT

the new republic, and Panama granted control of a strip of land ten miles wide across the Isthmus to the United States. Work on the canal was begun in 1904. The canal will shorten the sailing distance from New York to San Francisco from 14,000 to 5000 miles.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis (1903).

*The Campaign of 1904.*—The Republicans nominated Theodore Roosevelt, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana. The platform indorsed protection and the gold standard.

The Democrats declared for a reduction of the tariff, and condemned trusts and imperialism. Alton G. Parker, of New York, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, were their candidates. There were seven other platforms, but none of them won an electoral vote. The election gave President Roosevelt 336 electoral votes and Judge Parker 140.

### THEODORE ROOSEVELT (N.Y.), 1905-1909.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, V. P.

Roosevelt's second term distinguished by the President's aggressive and forcible personality, supported by a wide personal popularity. Some of its chief features were:—

Successful efforts of the President to bring about termination of *Russo-Japanese War* (Treaty of Portsmouth, summer of 1905), for which he was awarded Nobel Prize (1907).

Pushing of work on the Panama Canal.

Strong stand against illegal activities or combinations of great corporations, as in the Northern Securities suit, the Standard Oil and other prosecutions.

*The Election of 1908.*—The Republican candidates, William H. Taft, of Ohio, and James S. Sherman, of New York, were elected by 321 electoral votes to 162 for the Democrats, William J. Bryan, and John W. Kern, of Indiana.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

WILLIAM H. TAFT (O.), 1909-1913

JAMES S. SHERMAN, V.P.

*Notable Events.* — New tariff act of 1909. Extension of powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Establishment of postal savings banks. Beginning of a parcels post. Continuation of work on the Panama Canal. Proposal of amendments to the Constitution giving Congress full power to levy income taxes (1909), and providing for the election of senators by the people instead of by the legislature of each state (1912).

In many states, in the period 1898-1913, radical changes were made in the state constitutions and laws in order to give the people surer control of the government, by such devices as direct primaries (making nominations by vote), the initiative (by which a sufficient number of voters can propose a law), the referendum (submission of new laws to popular vote), and the recall (removal of officers by vote). Before this period, woman suffrage had been adopted in four states (Colo., Ida., Wyo., and Utah). In 1910-1912 it was adopted also in five other states (Wash., Calif., Ore., Ariz., and Kans.).

*Election of 1912.* — The Democrats nominated Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, for President, and Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, for Vice President. The Republican Party renominated Taft and Sherman, after a close and exciting contest between the progressives and the conservatives in the party. The defeated faction then formed the Progressive Party and nominated their candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, with Hiram Johnson, of California, for Vice President. Wilson and Marshall were elected.

Early in 1913 the proposed income-tax amendment to the Constitution (Sixteenth) was declared adopted.

## ADMINISTRATION OF WILSON

### WOODROW WILSON (N.J.), 1913-

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, V.P.

*Mexico in Revolution.*—Seizure of Vera Cruz (1914). International conference. Downfall of Huerta. Recognition of Carranza (1915). Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico (1916). Pursuit by American troops. Mobilization of national guard. International conference.

*Great European War.*—Effect on industries in the United States. Our neutrality. Interference with trade, and with travel; the sinking of the *Lusitania*. ~~Protests by the United States.~~ Results.

*Important Legislation.*—Underwood act of 1913, reducing the tariff. Income tax for revenue. *Federal Reserve Act* (1913), a great improvement in the banking and currency system. ~~Federal Trade Commission.~~ Army reorganization bill and immense naval appropriation (1916) for "preparedness." Shipping law, appropriating \$50,000,000 for a government-owned merchant marine. Rural Credits law. *Child Labor* law.

*Other Notable Events.*—Adoption of amendment to the Constitution (Seventeenth) providing for popular election of senators. Completion of Panama Canal (1914). ~~Woman suffrage adopted in Nevada, Montana and New York.~~

*Presidential Campaign of 1916.* Democrats renominated Wilson and Marshall. Republicans, Charles E. Hughes of New York and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana. Progressives, Theodore Roosevelt of New York and John M. Parker of Louisiana. Roosevelt refused the nomination and threw his support to Hughes. Wilson and Marshall reelected.

*War with Germany.* Causes. Preparations.

## Summary of the History of Political Parties in the United States

*First parties:* **Federalists**, supporting a strong national government, and "loose" or "broad construction" of the Constitution, *i.e.* interpreting the Constitution according to its spirit rather than according to its exact language; chief leaders, — Washington, Hamilton, John Adams; did important work in bringing about the adoption of the Constitution and in establishing the government under it. **Anti-Federalists**, who came to be called *Democratic-Republicans*, and then **Republicans** (not to be confused with the later Republican Party), opposing a strong central government, and supporting "strict construction" of the Constitution, *i.e.* interpreting the Constitution according to the letter of its language; led by Jefferson and Madison.

*Decline of the Federalists*, during Adams's administration, on account of unpopularity of the Alien and Sedition acts, and of Adams himself. *Triumph of Republicans*, with election of Jefferson, 1801; but his most important act, the Louisiana Purchase, was contrary to "strict construction." In principles, the distance between the parties grew less, but Federalists continued to decline, as a party, on account of opposition to War of 1812. Party disappeared in *Era of Good Feeling*, Monroe's administrations — *the only period in history of the United States without party conflict*, but not without *personal* political conflict.

*Rise of new parties:* **National Republicans** favoring a protective tariff (begun, 1816, after War of 1812), public improvements (roads, canals, etc.) by the national government, and "loose construction": led by Henry Clay. **Democrats**, favoring "strict construction," and in general opposing the National Republicans; first called "Jackson men," from

## SUMMARY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

their doughty leader, Andrew Jackson; they were the successors of the Republicans of Jefferson's day, and have maintained a party organization ever since. The seeds of these parties were sown during Monroe's second administration, but the parties took definite form in the Presidential election of 1828.

*Nominations for the Presidency* had been made by *party caucuses* in Congress, up to this time. In 1832 the practice of nominating by *party conventions* was begun and has continued ever since.

*Minor parties:* **Anti-Masons**, in the late twenties, grew up to oppose Free Masonry, on account of alleged interference of Masons with politics and free institutions. Died out in a short time. **Abolitionists**, first anti-slavery society, 1831, William Lloyd Garrison; organized as the **Liberty Party**, in the late thirties.

The National Republicans gradually came to be called **Whigs**, in the early thirties. Disappeared after 1856.

After the Mexican War, arose the **Free Soilers** (1848), composed of Democrats, Whigs, and Abolitionists, who opposed making slave states or slave territories out of newly acquired territory. After the Compromise of 1850, arose the **American Party** (1852), commonly dubbed the "**Know Nothings**," on account of their secrecy; they opposed easy naturalization of foreigners, and favored the election of native-born Americans to office; adopted the name of **Constitutional Union Party** in the late fifties, but died out in a few years.

The **Republican Party**, originated in the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854, at first called "**Anti-Nebraska Men**," but by 1856, **Republicans**. In addition to a general adherence to protection, internal improvements, and national bank currency, the new Republican Party stood for the

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

principle that the *Federal Government had the power to control slavery in the territories*. It contained Northern Democrats, Whigs, Free Soilers, and Liberty Party men, and grew rapidly in power. It was led by Seward, Greeley, Sumner, and later by Lincoln.

*Minor Parties since 1865.*—The *Liberal Republicans*, who split from the Republican Party (1872), favored “universal amnesty and universal enfranchisement,” but this division did not last long. The *National* or “*Greenback*” Party was formed to oppose resumption of specie payments (1876); later merged into the *Greenback Labor National* (1880). The prevention of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors is the chief principle of the *Prohibition Party*, first national convention, 1884. The *People’s Party* numbered over a million in 1892, but soon merged with the Democrats. The *Socialists* after 1900 grew to be the largest of the many minor parties.

The **Republican Party** has, in general, since the Civil War, stood for protection, while the **Democratic Party** has favored a tariff for revenue only. The **Progressive Party**, originating in a split from the Republican Party, favors many reforms.

*The parties in power* from the beginning of the United States:—

|                                         |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Washington — Adams, J., 1789–1801 . .   | Federalist.                        |
| Jefferson — Adams, J. Q., 1801–1829 . . | { (Anti-Federalist)<br>Republican. |
| Jackson — Van Buren . . 1829–1841 . .   | Democratic.                        |
| Harrison and Tyler . . 1841–1845 . .    | Whig.                              |
| Polk . . . . . 1845–1849 . .            | Democratic.                        |
| Taylor . . . . . 1849–1853 . .          | Whig.                              |
| Pierce — Buchanan . . 1853–1861 . .     | Democratic.                        |
| Lincoln — Garfield . . 1861–1885 . .    | Republican.                        |

## SUMMARY OF CHIEF INVENTIONS

|                              |               |            |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Cleveland . . . . .          | 1885-1889 . . | Democratic |
| Harrison, Benjamin . . . . . | 1889-1893 . . | Republican |
| Cleveland . . . . .          | 1893-1897 . . | Democratic |
| McKinley — Taft . . . . .    | 1897-1913 . . | Republican |
| Wilson . . . . .             | 1913- . .     | Democratic |

### Summary of Chief Inventions of the Nineteenth Century

[Chronologically arranged]

It is difficult to date many important inventions, because few of them have sprung full-fledged into use, while most have developed as the result of experiment, often the work of many hands and brains. The following summary attempts only to give approximate dates, and the names which deserve, sometimes the sole credit, but always the chief credit, for bringing forth the invention :—

Cotton gin (A.\*), 1793, Eli Whitney.

*Steamboat* (A.), 1807, Fulton.

Friction matches, about 1829.

*Steam locomotive* (E.), 1830, Stephenson. First line in the United States, Peter Cooper, 1830.

Mower and reaper (A.), 1834, McCormick.

Revolver (A.), 1835, Colt.

Screw propeller (A.), 1836, Ericsson.

*Telegraph* (A.), 1837, Henry, Morse, Vail. First long distance line, Baltimore to Washington, 1844.

Steam hammer (A.), 1838, Nasmyth.

Vulcanization of rubber (A.), 1839, Goodyear.

Photography, 1840, developed by Draper from the daguerreotype invented by a Frenchman, Daguerre.

*Ether*, resulting in painless surgery (A), 1846, Morton.

\* A. = American.

E. = English.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

*Sewing machine* (A.), 1846, Howe.

Steam cylinder printing presses (A.), 1847, Hoe.

Mowing machine (A.), 1854, W. A. Wood.

*Monitor* (A.), 1862, John Ericsson.

Air brake (A.), 1868, Westinghouse.

Typewriter (A.), patented as early as 1714, but never became important until Sholes-Remington, 1874.

*Telephone* (A.), Bell, 1876.

Incandescent electric light (A.), perfected by Edison, 1879.

Arc light (A.), Brush.

*Electric railway* [trolley] (A.), 1884, Edison. First practical trolley road, Richmond, Va., 1885, Sprague.

Phonograph (A.), Edison.

Type-setting machinery (A.), 1890.

Safety bicycle, 1892, English development.

Automobiles, French development, about 1900.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Aeroplanes (A.), Wilbur and Orville Wright.

Moving pictures (cinematograph).

# SUMMARY OF STATES

## SUMMARY OF STATES

| No. | STATES             | DATE OF<br>ADMISSION<br>INTO THE<br>UNION | No. | STATES           | DATE OF<br>ADMISSION<br>INTO THE<br>UNION |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Delaware . . .     | <sup>1</sup> 1787                         | 25  | Arkansas . . .   | 1836                                      |
| 2   | Pennsylvania . .   | <sup>1</sup> 1787                         | 26  | Michigan . . .   | 1837                                      |
| 3   | New Jersey . . .   | <sup>1</sup> 1787                         | 27  | Florida . . .    | 1845                                      |
| 4   | Georgia . . .      | <sup>1</sup> 1788                         | 28  | Texas . . .      | 1845                                      |
| 5   | Connecticut . . .  | <sup>1</sup> 1788                         | 29  | Iowa . . .       | 1846                                      |
| 6   | Massachusetts . .  | <sup>1</sup> 1788                         | 30  | Wisconsin . . .  | 1848                                      |
| 7   | Maryland . . .     | <sup>1</sup> 1788                         | 31  | California . . . | 1850                                      |
| 8   | South Carolina . . | <sup>1</sup> 1788                         | 32  | Minnesota . . .  | 1858                                      |
| 9   | New Hampshire . .  | <sup>1</sup> 1788                         | 33  | Oregon . . .     | 1859                                      |
| 10  | Virginia . . .     | <sup>1</sup> 1788                         | 34  | Kansas . . .     | 1861                                      |
| 11  | New York . . .     | <sup>1</sup> 1788                         | 35  | West Virginia    | 1863                                      |
| 12  | North Carolina . . | <sup>1</sup> 1789                         | 36  | Nevada . . .     | 1864                                      |
| 13  | Rhode Island . . . | <sup>1</sup> 1790                         | 37  | Nebraska . . .   | 1867                                      |
| 14  | Vermont . . .      | 1791                                      | 38  | Colorado . . .   | 1876                                      |
| 15  | Kentucky . . .     | 1792                                      | 39  | North Dakota .   | 1889                                      |
| 16  | Tennessee . . .    | 1796                                      | 40  | South Dakota .   | 1889                                      |
| 17  | Ohio . . .         | 1803                                      | 41  | Montana . . .    | 1889                                      |
| 18  | Louisiana . . .    | 1812                                      | 42  | Washington . .   | 1889                                      |
| 19  | Indiana . . .      | 1816                                      | 43  | Idaho . . .      | 1890                                      |
| 20  | Mississippi . . .  | 1817                                      | 44  | Wyoming . . .    | 1890                                      |
| 21  | Illinois . . .     | 1818                                      | 45  | Utah . . .       | 1896                                      |
| 22  | Alabama . . .      | 1819                                      | 46  | Oklahoma . . .   | 1907                                      |
| 23  | Maine . . .        | 1820                                      | 47  | New Mexico . .   | 1912                                      |
| 24  | Missouri . . .     | 1821                                      | 48  | Arizona . . .    | 1912                                      |

<sup>1</sup> Date of ratification of the Constitution.

## TYPICAL QUESTIONS

SELECTED FROM RECENT EXAMINATIONS SET FOR ADMISSION TO LEADING COLLEGES

Where have you studied this subject?

How much time have you given to it?

What text-book have you used?

What else have you read on the subject?

1. Compare the Hawaiian policies of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley. What precedent was there for the annexation of territory by joint resolution, instead of by treaty?

2. What part was played by the European nations in the discovery and colonization of the New World?

3. When and by whom was the first of the Navigation Acts passed? What were they intended to accomplish, and what was the general effect produced by them?

4. Where is the Erie Canal? When was it opened? What effects did it produce:—

(a) Upon New York City?

(b) Upon the states touching Lake Michigan?

5. Compare the careers of Washington and Lincoln as to preparation for life, personal characteristics, and work done.

6. What was the "Albany Plan of Union"? What circumstances called it forth, and what came of it?

7. Compare the system of local government in New England with that which prevailed in the Southern colonies, and give some reasons to explain the difference between the two systems.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

8. What have been the principal inventions and discoveries of the last fifty years? Which have aided to make the United States great?

9. State the attitude toward slavery of five of the following parties: (*a*) Anti-Nebraska, (*b*) Constitutional Union, (*c*) Liberty, (*d*) Northern (or Douglas) Democrats, (*e*) Republican, (*f*) Southern (or Breckenridge) Democrats.

10. Compare the Lincoln-Johnson plan of reconstruction with the Congressional plan.

11. Outline the incidents of any one of the colonial wars before the Revolution.

12. Choice of three:—

(*a*) When was the great migration to New England, and what caused it?

(*b*) When was the "Cavalier" migration to Virginia? Account for it.

(*c*) What occasioned the Quaker emigration? Where did they settle?

(*d*) At about what period was there a German immigration to America? Why did they come, and where did they settle chiefly?

13. Give some account of (*a*) the Jay Treaty; (*b*) the Seminole war; (*c*) John Quincy Adams; (*d*) Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

14. Write a brief biography of Henry Clay or of Stephen A. Douglas.

15. How are the President and the Vice President chosen? What is done when no one receives a majority of the electoral vote? State what the law is in regard to Presidential succession in case of the death or disability of both President and Vice President.

16. Give an account of Jackson's attack upon the United States Bank. What was the Specie Circular?

## TYPICAL QUESTIONS

17. What three Congresses were held by the colonies between 1765 and 1776, and what were the most important measures adopted by each?

18. State the chief provision and the chief result of four of the following acts: (a) Assumption, (b) Bland-Allison, (c) Electoral Count, (d) Embargo, (e) Fugitive Slave, (f) Non-Intercourse, (g) Reconstruction, (h) Resumption of Specie Payments, (i) Kansas-Nebraska, (j) Tenure of Office.

19. Is the government of the United States federal or national? Define the terms, and give the reasons for your answer. What control has the government of the United States over the coal mines of Pennsylvania?

20. The provisions of the Constitution regarding the Presidency.

21. What are the provisions of the Constitution designed to prevent the President from exercising such powers as were claimed in England by George III.?

What do you consider the most serious defect in the Constitution, and why?

22. The chief characteristics of American foreign policy. Give definite illustration of your statements.

23. Sketch the beginnings of Pennsylvania, giving some account of the distribution of nationalities in the colonies in general.

24. What reasons prompted the passage of three of the following laws: Chinese Immigration, Civil Service Reform, Alien and Sedition, Fugitive Slave, Interstate Commerce, Tenure of Office?

25. Name the colonies that were founded before 1670. Sketch the beginnings of Georgia. With what colonies was Sir Edmund Andros at any time in his career associated?

26. Discuss the Compromise of 1850.

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

27. The character and public services of Daniel Webster.
28. Locate, giving a brief statement as to importance in history of: Richmond, Sabine River, Lundy's Lane, Fort Donelson, Gadsden Purchase.
29. The career of Stephen A. Douglas.
30. What were the advantages and disadvantages, from an economic point of view, of slave labor in the South?
31. Mention and explain certain powers and duties of the United States Senate which are not exercised by the House of Representatives.
32. What was the Hartford Convention?
33. Mention the principal public services of Andrew Jackson.
34. Write an account of the two of the following: Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Henry Clay.
35. (Answer *A* or *B*.) *A*. The campaigns of the army of the Potomac, and the results of each. *B*. The Dred Scott Decision, and its effect on the political history of the United States.
36. Write on Roger Williams, noting particularly (*a*) his ideas, (*b*) his difficulties with Massachusetts, (*c*) his life in Rhode Island.
37. Write upon *one* of the following topics:—
  - (1) The career of U. S. Grant.
  - (2) The bank controversy in Jackson's administration.
  - (3) The settlement of Texas.
  - (4) The disputed election of 1876.
38. Write on the Mexican War, commenting especially on (*a*) its causes, (*b*) its principal campaigns, (*c*) its territorial results, (*d*) its effects on the slavery controversy.
39. Write on *one* of the following topics:—
  - (1) Causes of the War of 1812.
  - (2) Henry Clay.

## TYPICAL QUESTIONS

- (3) The Ostend Manifesto.
  - (4) The election of John Quincy Adams.
  - (5) Leading men of the Southern Confederacy.
40. Name three important acts of Congress since the Civil War, and explain why each has been important.
41. Explain how any two of the following crises tested the strength of the Union:—
- Whisky Insurrection.
  - Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.
  - Burr's Conspiracy.
  - Opposition to the Embargo.
  - Hartford Convention.
  - Ordinance of Nullification.
  - Ordinance of Secession.
42. Give an account of (a) the Northwest Ordinance; (b) the Louisiana Purchase; (c) the Dred Scott Decision; (d) the Alabama Claims.
43. Compare the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution.
44. Explain briefly:—
- Navigation Acts. Monroe Doctrine.
  - Conway Cabal. Reconstruction.
45. The Presidential Election of 1884, 1888, and 1892.
46. Write on *one* of the following:—
- (1) Three Southern generals in the Civil War.
  - (2) The disputed election of 1824.
  - (3) The causes of the Mexican War.
  - (4) The administration of Jefferson.
47. Discuss the territorial expansion of the United States from 1803 to 1848, giving the dates and the circumstances under which the territory was acquired.
48. When was the Stamp Act passed? What were its

## OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

provisions? What measures of resistance were taken, and with what result?

49. Give an account of the Trent Affair.

50. Name the Presidents elected by the old Republican Party; the Democratic Party; the Whig Party.

51. Enumerate the three compromises in the Constitution. Discuss one.

52. In our scheme of government, what powers are given to the federal government and what to the states?

53. How many attempts did Lee make during the Civil War to invade Northern states, and how, where, and by whom was he checked?

54. What three departments of government are provided by our present Constitution?

55. Give a brief account of the public services of Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury. Of what political party was he the founder?

56. State the advice given by Washington as regards (*a*) standing armies, (*b*) party spirit, (*c*) education, (*d*) commercial relations, (*e*) foreign alliances.

57. Write a few words about each of the following topics: Neutrality, Embargo, Alien and Sedition Laws, Nullification, Internal Improvements, Wilmot Proviso, Fugitive Slave Law, Abolition, "Bleeding Kansas."

58. Give an account of the battles of Quebec, Saratoga, New Orleans, and Gettysburg.

59. Show how the extension of slavery was affected by each of the following: (*a*) Missouri Compromise, (*b*) the Compromise of 1850, (*c*) The Kansas-Nebraska bill, (*d*) the Dred Scott Decision.

60. Give an account of (*a*) the purpose of the Convention of 1787, (*b*) of the Missouri Compromise, (*c*) the Ashburton Treaty, (*d*) Sherman's March to the Sea.

# INDEX.

NOTE. The pupil will find all laws and wars arranged both in *chronological* order under those special headings, and in *alphabetical* order throughout the index.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Abercrombie, Gen. James, 18.<br/>         Abolition Petitions, 41.<br/>         Abolitionist Party, rise of, 38; history of, 85.<br/>         Acadia, early settlements in, 17.<br/>         Acadians, expulsion of, 18.<br/>         Act Removing Political Disabilities, 67.<br/>         Adams, John, Vice Pres., 28; Pres., 29, 30; death of, 37.<br/>         Adams, J. J., nominated for Vice Pres., 67.<br/>         Adams, John Quincy, Pres., 36; fight against "gag rule," 41.<br/>         Aguinaldo, 79.<br/>         Aix-la-Chapelle, 17.<br/>         Alabama, in secession, 55.<br/>         Alabama claims, 67.<br/>         Alabama letters, 44.<br/>         Alaska, purchase of, 65; seal fisheries of, 75.<br/>         Alaskan boundary disputes, 80.<br/>         Albany Plan of Union, 18.<br/>         Albemarle, N.C., 13.<br/>         Alien and Sedition Laws, 29.<br/>         Allen, Ethan, 22.<br/>         Amendment, the Thirteenth, 62; the Fourteenth, 64; the Fifteenth, 66.</p> | <p>Amendments, First Ten, 28.<br/>         America, origin of name, 5.<br/>         American Association, formation of, 22.<br/>         American Party, rise of, 49; history of, 85.<br/>         American Revolution, 20-25.<br/>         Amnesty Proclamation, 62.<br/>         Amsterdam, Fort, 11.<br/>         Anderson, Major, surrender of, 57.<br/>         André, Major John, 24.<br/>         Andros, Sir Edmund, 11.<br/>         Annapolis (<i>see</i> Port Royal).<br/>         Annapolis, trade meeting at, 26.<br/>         Anthracite coal strike, 80.<br/>         Antietam, battle of, 59.<br/>         Anti-Federalists, adversaries of Constitution, 27; history of, 84.<br/>         Anti-Masons, origin of, 39; join National Republicans, 40; history of, 85.<br/>         Anti-Nebraska men, 85.<br/>         Appomattox Court House, 61.<br/>         Arctic Exploration, 71.<br/> <i>Argus</i>, 33.<br/>         Arista, Mexican general, 45.<br/>         Arkansas, secession of, 57; re-organized, 63.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## INDEX

- Armada, Spanish, 7.  
 Army of the Potomac, organization of, 59.  
 Arnold, Benedict, 22-25.  
 Arthur, Chester A., Vice Pres., 70, 71; Pres., 71, 72.  
 Articles of Confederation, 25.  
 Ashburton Treaty, 43.  
 Assumption Bill, 28.  
 Astor, John Jacob (founder of Astoria), 45.  
 Atlanta, battle before, 60.  
 Atlanta Exposition, 71, 76.  
 Atlantic Cable, 65.  
 Atlantic coast, war along the, 33.  
 Austria, *see* Koszta, Martin.  
 Automobiles, invention of, 88.  
*Aron*, 33.  
 Ayllon, Spanish explorer, 5.  
 Azores Islands, 7.  
  
 Bacon's Rebellion, 9.  
 Bainbridge, Captain, 32.  
 Balboa, 5, 6.  
 Baltimore, attacked, 33; the Sixth Mass. mobbed at, 57.  
 Baltimore, Lord, 12.  
 Banks, Gen. Nathaniel P., 60.  
 Barbary States, trouble with, 34.  
 Battles, of American Revolution, 22-25; of Civil War, 58-61; of Spanish War, 78.  
 Baum, Friedrich, 23.  
 Beauregard, General, 57, 58, 59.  
 Bell, Alexander Graham, inventor of telephone, 88.  
 Bell, John, nominated for Presidency, 54.  
 Bemis Heights, battle of, 23.  
 Bennington, battle of, 23.  
 Bering Sea arbitration, 76.  
 Berkeley, Gov. Sir William, 9.  
 Berkeley, Lord, 13.  
 Berlin decree, 30.  
 Bicycle, safety, invention of, 88.  
 Bienville, Jean Baptiste le Moyne de, 18.  
 Black Friday, 68.  
 Black Hawk War, 38.  
 Black Republicans, 51.  
*Black Warrior*, 50.  
 Blaine, James G., 70, 72.  
 Blair, Gen. Francis Preston, 65.  
 Bland-Allison Bill, passed, 70; repealed, 74.  
 Blennerhassett, Harman, 30.  
 Booth, John Wilkes, 62.  
 Border Ruffians, 51.  
 Border States, secession of, 57.  
 Boston, Puritans at, 10; massacre, 21; Port Bill, 21; Tea Party, 21; siege of, 22; evacuation of, 22; rebuilding of, 68.  
 Boundary disputes, under Monroe, 35.  
*Boxer*, 33.  
 Braddock's defeat, 18.  
 Bradford, William, 10.  
 Bragg, Gen. Braxton, 58, 60.  
 Brandywine, battle of, 23.  
 Breckinridge, John C., Vice Pres., 52-56; nominated for Pres., 54.  
 British America, boundary of, 67.  
 Brooklyn Bridge, 71.  
 Brooks, Preston Smith, 51.  
 Brown, Gen. Jacob, 33.  
 Brown, Gratz, 67.  
 Brown, John, 51, 54, 55, 56.  
 Brown, Fort, 45.  
 Brush, Charles Francis, inventor of the arc light, 88.

## INDEX

- Bryan, William J., 77, 79.  
 Buchanan, Franklin, 59, 60.  
 Buchanan, James, minister to  
   England, 50; Pres., 52-56.  
 Buckner, Simon B., 77.  
 Buell, Gen. Don Carlos, 58.  
 Buena Vista, battle of, 45.  
 Bull Run, first and second battles  
   of, 59.  
 Bunker Hill, battle of, 22.  
 Burgesses, house of, 8, 9.  
 Burgoyne, Gen. John, 23.  
 Burlingame Treaty, 65.  
 Burnside, Gen. Ambrose E., 59.  
 Burr, Aaron, 30.  
 Butler, Gen. Benjamin F., 58, 72.  
 Buzzard's Bay, 7.  
  
 Cabinet, germ of the, 28.  
 Cabots, John and Sebastian, 5, 7.  
 Cabrillo (Spanish explorer), 6.  
 Caciques, 13.  
 Calhoun, John C., Vice Pres., 36,  
   37, 38; speech for secession, 48.  
 California, conquest of, 45; un-  
   der compromise of 1850, 48.  
 Calvert, Leonard, 12.  
 Camden, battle of, 24.  
 Cameron, Simon, Secretary of  
   War, 57.  
 Canada, War of Revolution in,  
   22; war along border of, 32.  
 Canadian fisheries, 67, 72.  
 Canals, 40.  
 Caney, storming of, 78.  
 Cape Breton, 5.  
 Carolina nullifiers, 40.  
 Carolinas, colonial population of,  
   16; *see also* North Carolina and  
   South Carolina.  
 Carpet baggers, 66.  
  
 Carteret, Sir George, 13.  
 Cartier (French explorer), 6, 7.  
 Cass, Lewis, 47.  
 Cavite, capture of arsenal at,  
   78.  
 Cedar Creek, battle of, 61.  
 Centennial Exposition, 69.  
 Cerro Gordo, battle of, 46.  
 Cervera, Admiral, 78.  
 Chancellorsville, battle of, 61.  
 Chapultepec, battle of, 46.  
 Charleston, S.C., settlement of,  
   14; capture of, 24; democratic  
   convention at, 54.  
 Chase, Salmon P., 57.  
 Chattanooga, siege of, 60.  
 Cherokee Indians, 37.  
*Cherub*, 33.  
*Chesapeake*, 30, 33.  
 Chesapeake Bay, 33.  
 Chicago, Republican convention  
   at, 54; rebuilding of, 68; labor  
   troubles in, 73; World's Fair  
   at, 76.  
 Chickamauga, battle of, 60.  
 China, treaty ports in, 50; Bur-  
   lingame Treaty with, 65.  
 Chinese Immigration Act, 71, 73.  
 Chippewa, battle of, 33.  
 Christina, Fort, 12.  
 Chrysler's Farm, 32.  
 Church of England, 14.  
 Churubusco, battle of, 46.  
 Cibola, Seven Cities of, 6.  
 Civil Service Act, 71.  
 Civil War, causes of, 55; battles  
   of, 57-61.  
 Clarendon Colony, 14.  
 Clark, George Rogers, 24.  
 Clay, Henry, and the Missouri  
   Compromise, 36; nominated for

## INDEX

- Pres., 43; his compromise of 1850, 48.
- Clayborne, William, 12.
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 80; *see also* Compromise of 1850.
- Cleveland, Grover, Pres., 72-77.
- Clinton, De Witt, 36.
- Clinton, Gen. Sir Henry, 23, 24.
- Clinton, George, Vice Pres., 30, 31.
- Coinage Act, 68.
- Colfax, Schuyler, Vice Pres., 66-69.
- Colonial legislatures, dissolution of, 21.
- Colonial Rights, Declaration of, 22.
- Colonies, founding of, in America, 8-14; New England, 14, 15; Middle, 15, 16; Southern, 16; growth of, 16-20; in governmental groups, 19; in geographical groups, 20; adopt Constitution, 25.
- Colorado River, discovery of, 6.
- Colt, Samuel, 87.
- Columbia, capture of, 60.
- Columbus, 5.
- Committees of Correspondence, 21.
- Compromise of 1850, 48.
- Compromise tariff of 1833, 39.
- Concord, battle of, 22.
- Confederacy, established, 55; capital of, moved to Richmond, 57; cut in two (1863), 60; debts repudiated, 63, 64.
- Confederation, Articles of, 25, 27.
- Congress of one house, 25; its plan of reconstruction, 64.
- Conkling, Senator, 71.
- Connecticut, colonization of, 12, 14.
- Constitution, the making of the, 26; contest to pass the, 27; as affected by Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 29; Amendments of the, 62, 64, 66.
- Constitution*, 32, 34.
- Constitutional Union Party, 54, 85.
- Continental Army, formed, 22.
- Continental Congress, 22, 27.
- Contreras, battle of, 46.
- Conway Cabal, 24.
- Cooke, Jay, 58, 68.
- Cooper, Peter, 69, 87.
- Corinth, capture of, 58.
- Cornwallis, General, 24, 25.
- Coronado (Spanish explorer), 6.
- Cortereal (Portuguese explorer), 5.
- Cortez (Spanish explorer), 6.
- Cotton, John, 15.
- County committee, 16.
- Cowpens, battle of, 24.
- Coxey's Army, 76.
- Crédit Mobilier, 68.
- Crime of 1873, 68.
- Critical Period, 25.
- Crittenden Compromise, 55.
- Crystal Palace, 49.
- Cuba, American occupation of, 78, 79; *see also* Ostend Manifesto.
- Cumberland Valley, burning of towns in, 61.
- Cyane*, captured by *Constitution*, 34.
- Daguerre (inventor), 87.
- Dallas, George M., Vice Pres., 44.

# INDEX

- Dallas, battle of, 60.
- Dare, Virginia, 7.
- Darien, Isthmus of, 5, 6.
- Davenport, John, 12.
- Davis, Henry G., 81.
- Davis, Jefferson, Pres. of Confederate States, 55 ; captured, 61.
- Dearborn, Gen. Henry, 32.
- Decatur, Capt. Stephen, 30, 32, 34.
- Declaration of Independence, 23.
- Declaration of Rights and Grievances, 21.
- Deerfield, massacre at, 17.
- De Kalb, Gen. Johann, 24.
- Delaware, colonization of, 13, 15 ; ratifies Constitution, 27.
- Democratic Party, rise of, 30, 36, 37, 39 ; split into sections, 51 ; history of, 84-86.
- Democratic-Republicans, 30, 84.
- Denys (French explorer), 5.
- Dependent Pension Bill, 74.
- Deposit Act, 39.
- Detroit, surrender of, 32.
- Dewey, Com. George, 78.
- Dingley Tariff Act, 77.
- Dinwiddie, Governor, 18.
- Dissenters, Virginian, 13.
- Divorce Bill, 41.
- Donelson, Fort, 58.
- Dorr's Rebellion, 43.
- Douglas, Stephen A., 51, 54.
- Draft riots in New York, 61.
- Drake, Francis, 7.
- Draper, John William, inventor of photography, 87.
- Dred Scott Decision, 52-56.
- Duane, William John, Secretary of Treasury, 39.
- Duke's Laws, 11.
- Duquesne, Fort, 18, 19.
- Dutch settlements in New Jersey 13.
- Dutch West India Company, 11
- Early, Gen. J. A., 61.
- East Jersey, 13.
- Eaton, Theophilus, 12.
- Edison, Thomas, 88.
- Edmund's Law, 71.
- Edmunds-Tucker Act, 73.
- Electoral Commission, 69.
- Electoral Count Act, 73.
- Elizabeth, N.J., 13.
- Emancipation Proclamation, 61.
- Embargo Act, 30.
- Endicott, John, 10.
- English, William H., 70.
- Enterprise*, 33.
- Épervier*, 33.
- Ericsson, John, 87, 88.
- Erie Canal, 36.
- Erie, Fort, 33.
- Erie Railroad Ring, 68.
- Essex*, 32, 33.
- Excise Law, 28.
- Fairbanks, Charles W., Vice Pres., 80, 81.
- Farragut, Admiral D. G., 58, 60, 62.
- Federalists, 27, 29, 35, 84.
- Ferguson, Col. Patrick, 24.
- Field, Cyrus W., 65.
- Field, James S., 75.
- Fifteenth Amendment, 66.
- Fillmore, Millard, Vice Pres., 47-49.
- Five Forks, battle of, 61.
- Florida, discovery of, 5 ; acquisi-

## INDEX

- tion of, from Spain, 35; East and West, 20; in secession, 55.  
 Foote, Com. Andrew H., 58.  
 Force Act, 67.  
 Force Bill, 39.  
 Fort Brown, Fort Donelson, etc., *see* Brown, Donelson, etc.  
 Frame of Government, 13.  
 France, hold on Canada, 7; alliance with, 24; war with, averted, 29.  
 Fray, Marcos, 6.  
 Fredericksburg, battle of, 59.  
 Freedman's Bureau Bill, 65.  
 Freeport doctrine, the, 53.  
 Free silver theory, 76.  
 Free Soilers, history of, 85, 86.  
 Free State Men, 51.  
 Frémont, John C., 45, 62.  
 French and Indian Wars, 16-19.  
 French claims in America, 17, 18.  
 French settlements in Mississippi Valley, 17.  
 Frobisher, Martin, 7.  
*Frolic*, 32.  
 Frontenac, Count, 17.  
 Frontenac, Fort, 19.  
 Fuca, Juan de, 5.  
 Fugitive Slave Law, 49.  
 Fulton, Robert, 31, 87.  
 Fundamental Orders (of Conn.), 12.  
 Funding Bill, 28.  
  
 Gadsden Purchase, 46.  
 Gage, Gen. Thomas, 22.  
 Gag Rule, 41.  
 Gallatin, Albert, 30.  
 Garfield, James A., Pres., 70, 71.  
 Garrison, William Lloyd, 38.  
*Gaspée*, burning of the, 21.  
 Gates, Gen. Horatio, 23, 24.  
 Genet's Mission, 29.  
 Georgia, colonization of, 14; conquest of, 24; in secession, 55; admission of, 66.  
 Germantown, battle of, 23.  
 Gerry, Elbridge, Vice Pres., 31.  
 Gettysburg, battle of, 61.  
 Ghent, peace signed at, 34.  
 Gila River, discovery of, 6.  
 Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, 7.  
 Gold, discovery of, in California, 48.  
 Gold (or National) Democrats, 77.  
 Goldsboro, battle of, 60.  
 Good Hope, Dutch fort, 12.  
 Goodyear, Charles, inventor, 87.  
 Gorges, Sir Ferdinando, 10, 11.  
 Gosnold, Bartholomew, 7.  
 Gourges, Dominique de, 7.  
*Grand model*, 13.  
 Granger, Francis, 40.  
 Grangers, the, 68, 69.  
 Grant, Gen. U.S., in Civil War, 58, 60, 61; nominated for Pres., 65; Pres., 66-69.  
 Grasse, François Joseph Paul de, 25.  
 Gray, Captain Robert, 44.  
 Great Awakening, the, 16.  
 Greeley, Horace, 67.  
 Greely, Lieut. A. W., 71.  
 Greenback-Labor Party, 70, 86.  
 Greenback Party, 69, 72, 86.  
 Greenbacks, issue of, 58, 65, 68.  
 Greene, Gen. Nathanael, 24, 25.  
 Greenland, 5.  
 Guadalupe Hidalgo, treaty of, 46.  
 Guam ceded to U.S., 78.  
 Guerilla warfare, 51.  
*Guerrière*, the, 32.

# INDEX

- Guilford Court House, battle of, 24.
- Gulf of St. Lawrence, discovery of, 5.
- Gulf States, the, discovery of, 6; war in, 33.
- Hale, John P., presidential candidate, 49.
- Half Breeds, the, Republican faction, 71.
- Hamilton, Alexander, 26, 27, 28, 30, 34.
- Hamlin, Hannibal, Vice Pres., 57.
- Halleck, Fitz-Greene, 58.
- Hancock, Gen. Winfield Scott, 70.
- Harmar, Josiah, 29.
- Harper's Ferry, 54, 59.
- Harrison, Benjamin, Pres., 73, 74, 75.
- Harrison, William Henry, 31; Pres., 40; death of, 42.
- Hartford, Conn., settlement of, 12.
- Hartford Convention, 34.
- Haverhill, Mass., sack of, 17.
- Hawaiian Islands, independent republic, 16; annexed, 79.
- Hawkins, Sir John, 7.
- Hayes, Rutherford B., Pres., 69, 70.
- Haymarket, riot in the, 73.
- Hayne, Robert Young, 38.
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 80.
- Hendricks, Thomas A., Vice Pres., 69, 72; death of, 73.
- Henry, Joseph, inventor, 87.
- Henry, Fort, 58.
- Henry, Patrick, 21.
- Herkimer, Gen. Nicholas, 23.
- Hessians, defeat of, 23.
- Hobart, Garret A., Vice Pres., 77; death of, 79.
- Hobson, Lieut. Richmond P., 78.
- Hoe, Richard M., inventor, 88.
- Holy Alliance, 35.
- Homestead strike, 74.
- Hood, Gen. John B., 60.
- Hooker, Gen. Joseph, 60, 61.
- Hooker, Rev. Thomas, 12, 15.
- Hornet*, 32, 33, 34.
- House of Representatives, origin of, 26.
- Houston, Gen. Samuel, 43.
- Howe, Admiral, 22, 23.
- Howe, Elias, 88.
- Hudson Bay, 17.
- Hudson Bay Company, 45.
- Hudson River, discovery of, 11.
- Huguenots, 7, 16.
- Hull, Capt. Isaac, 32.
- Illinois, admitted, 35.
- Indian County, 20.
- Indians, Penn's treatment of, 13; troubles with, in South Carolina, 14; under Washington, 29; under Madison, 31.
- Industries, colonial, 15.
- Interstate Commerce Act, 73.
- Intolerable Acts, 21.
- Inventions (19th century), summary of, 87, 88.
- Island No. 10, capture of, 58.
- Jacinto, battle of, 43.
- Jackson, Gen. Andrew, 33, 35, 36; Pres., 37.
- Jackson, Stonewall, 59, 61.
- Jamestown, colony at, 9.
- Japan, commercial treaty with, 50.

## INDEX

- Java*, 32.  
 Jay, John, Chief Justice, 28, 29.  
 Jefferson, Thomas, Secretary of State, 28; Vice Pres., 29; Pres., 30, 31; death of, 37.  
 Johnson, Andrew, Vice Pres., 62; Pres., 62-66.  
 Johnson, Richard M., Vice Pres., 40-42.  
 Johnson, Sir John, 23.  
 Johnston, A. S., killed, 58.  
 Johnston, Joseph E., 59, 60, 61.  
 Joliet, Louis, 17.  
 Jones, Paul, 24.
- Kansas, territory of, 51, 53; admitted, 53.  
 Kansas-Nebraska Act, 51.  
 Kearney, General, 45.  
 Kenesaw Mountain, battle of, 60.  
 Kennebec, Me., colony sent to, 9.  
 Kent Island, 12.  
 Kentucky (and Virginia) resolutions, 29.  
 Kieft, William, 11.  
 King, William R., Vice Pres., 49-51.  
 King George's War, 17.  
 King Philip's War, 10.  
 King William's War, 17.  
 King's Mountain, battle of, 24.  
 Kitchen Cabinet, 38.  
 Know Nothing Party, 49, 85.  
 Knox, Henry, Secretary of War, 28.  
 Kossuth, Louis, 49.  
 Koszta, Martin, 50.  
 Ku Klux Klan, 67.
- Lake Champlain*, 32.  
*Lake Erie*, 32.  
 Lake Erie, victory on, 33.  
 Landgraves, 13.  
 La Quasima, capture of, 78.  
 La Salle, Robert Cavalier de, 17, 18.  
 Laudonnière, René de, 7.  
 Lawrence, Captain James, 32, 33.  
 Laws (chronologically arranged):  
     Writs of Assistance, 21.  
     Stamp Act, 21.  
     Townshend Acts, 21.  
     Five Intolerable Acts, 21.  
         { Boston Port Bill, 21.  
         { Transportation Act, 21.  
         { Massachusetts Bill, 21.  
         { Quartering Act, 22.  
         { Quebec Act, 22.  
     Ordinance of 1787, 26.  
     Funding Bill, 28.  
     Assumption Bill, 28.  
     Excise Law, 28.  
     Alien and Sedition Laws, 29.  
     Embargo Act, 30.  
     Non-Intercourse Act, 30.  
     Macon Bill, 31.  
     Tariff of 1816, 34.  
     Tariff of 1824, 36.  
     Tariff of 1828, 37.  
     Tariff of 1832, 38.  
     Nullification Act, 38.  
     Force Bill, 39.  
     Compromise tariff of 1833, 39.  
     Deposit Act, 39.  
     Divorce Bill, 41, 42.  
     Ashburton Treaty, 43.  
     Sub-Treasury System, 44.  
     Tariff of 1846, 44.  
     Compromise of 1850, 48, 49.
- Labrador, 7.  
 Lafayette, Marquis de, 24, 25.

# INDEX

- { Omnibus Bill.
  - { Fugitive Slave Law.
- Personal Liberty Laws, 49.
- Kansas-Nebraska Act, 51.
- Thirteenth Amendment, 62, 63, 64, 65.
- Amnesty Proclamation, 63.
- Fourteenth Amendment, 64.
- Civil Rights Bill, confirmed, 64.
- Military Reconstruction Act, 64, 65.
- Freedman's Bureau Bill, 64.
- Tenure of Office Act, 65.
- Fifteenth Amendment, 66.
- Force Acts, 67.
- Act Removing Political Disabilities, 67.
- Coinage Act, 68.
- Salary Grab Act, 68.
- Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments, 68.
- Bland-Allison Bill, 70, 74.
- Edmunds Law, 71.
- Act against immigration of Chinese laborers, 71.
- Civil Service Act, 71.
- Tariff of 1883, 71.
- Presidential Succession Act, 73.
- Electoral Count Act, 63.
- Interstate Commerce Act, 73.
- Edmunds-Tucker Act, 73.
- Chinese Immigration Act, 73.
- Dependent Pension Bill, 74.
- Sherman Act, 74, 75.
- McKinley Tariff Bill, 74.
- Wilson Bill, 75.
- Dingley Tariff Act, 77.
- Platt Amendment, 79.
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 80.
- Le Bœuf, Fort, 18.
- Lecompton struggle in Kansas, 53.
- Lee, Gen. Charles, 24, 25.
- Lee, Gen. Robert E., 59, 61.
- Leetmen, 13.
- Leisler's insurrection, 11.
- Leopard and Chesapeake affair*, 30.
- Levant*, 34.
- Lewis and Clark exposition, 30, 45.
- Lexington, battle of, 22.
- Liberal republicans, 86.
- "Liberator," the, 38.
- Liberty party, history of, 85, 86.
- Lincoln, Abraham, "spot resolutions" by, 45; in debate with Douglas, 53; Pres., 54, 55, 57-62; assassination of, 61, 62.
- Lincoln, Gen. Benjamin, 24.
- Literature, colonial, 15.
- Locke, John, 13.
- Logan, John A., 72.
- Lome, Dupuy de, 78.
- London Company, 9, 10.
- Long Island, battle of, 23.
- Lookout Mt., battle of, 60.
- Lopez, Narciso, 50.
- Lords of trade and plantations, 19.
- Louisburg, capture of, 17, 19.
- Louisiana Purchase, 30, 35, 81; in secession, 55; reorganized, 63.
- Lundy's Lane, battle of, 33.
- Lynchburg, Va., 61.
- Lyon, Gen. Nathaniel, 58.
- McClellan, Gen. George B., in Civil War, 59; nominated for Pres., 62.
- McCormick, Cyrus, 87.

# INDEX

- Macdonough, Capt. Thomas, 32, 33.  
 McDowell, Gen. Irvin, 59.  
*Macedonian*, 32.  
 McKinley, Willam, Pres., 76, 77-81; assassination of, 80.  
 McKinley tariff bill, 74.  
 Macon bill, 31.  
 Madison, James, in constitutional convention, 26; exposition of constitution, 27; in Jefferson's administration, 30; Pres., 31-34.  
 Magellan, Ferdinand, 6.  
 Maine, colony of, 11, 14; eastern half of, seized, 33; admitted, 35.  
*Maine*, destruction of the, 78.  
 Manhattan, purchase of, 7.  
 Manila, battle of, 78.  
 Marion, Francis, 25.  
 Marquette, Père, 17.  
 Marshall, John, 30.  
 Maryland, colonization of, 12, 16.  
 Mason, James M., minister to England and France, 50; *Trent* Affair, 59.  
 Mason, John, proprietor, 10.  
 Mason and Dixon's line, 12.  
 Massachusetts, colonization of, 9, 10, 14; charter of, abrogated, 21; Bill, 21.  
 Massachusetts Bay Company, 10.  
 Matches, friction, invention of, 87.  
 Mather, Cotton, 15.  
 Mather, Increase, 15.  
 Maximilian, in Mexico, 62, 63.  
*Mayflower* compact, 10.  
 Meade, Gen. George G., 61.  
 Meigs, Fort, 32.  
 Memphis, capture of, 58.  
 Menendez (Spanish explorer), 7.  
*Merrimac*, the, battle of, 59; sinking of, 78.  
 Merritt, Gen. Wesley, 78.  
 Mexican War, 45, 46.  
 Mexico, conquest of, 6; freed from Spain, 43; boundary line with, 46; Republic of, overthrown, 63.  
 Middle Colonies, 15, 16.  
 Midnight appointments, 29.  
 Milan decree, 30.  
 Miles, Gen. Nelson A., 78.  
 Military Reconstruction Act, 64, 65.  
 Mims, Fort, 33.  
 Minit, Peter, 11.  
 Missionary Ridge, battle of, 60.  
 Mississippi, admitted, 35; in secession, 55; opened, 60; re-admitted, 66.  
 Mississippi River, discovery of, 6.  
 Mississippi Valley, opened to settlement, 30.  
 Missouri Compromise, 35; repeated, 51.  
 Mobile Bay, battle of, 60.  
 Molino del Rey, battle of, 46.  
*Monitor*, the, battle of, 59; designer of, 88.  
 Monmouth, battle of, 24.  
 Monroe, James, Pres., 35, 36.  
 Monroe Doctrine, 35, 36.  
 Montcalm, Marquis de, 18.  
 Monterey, siege of, 45.  
 Montgomery, Gen. Richard, 22.  
 Montreal, in French and Indian Wars, 17, 19; in War of the Revolution, 22; Campaign of 1813, 32.

# INDEX

- Monts, Pierre de, 7.  
 Morgan, Gen. Daniel, 23, 24, 25.  
 Mormons, at Nauvoo, 42; rebellion of, in Utah, 53; amnesty to, 74.  
 Morristown, Washington at, 23.  
 Morse, Samuel F. B., 87.  
 Morton, Dr. Wm. T. G., 87.  
 Morton, Levi P., Vice Pres., 73, 74, 75.  
 Moultrie, Gen. William, 23.  
 Moultrie, Fort, 23.  
 Mowing machine, invention of, 88.  
 Mugwumps, 72.  
 Murfreesboro, battle of, 58.  
 Mutiny Act, 21.  
 Napoleon, 30, 31, 34.  
 Narvaez, Pánfilo, 6.  
 Nashville, battle of, 60.  
 Nasmyth, James, 87.  
 National banks, establishment of, 58.  
 National Labor Reform Party, 67.  
 National Republican party, 36, 39, 84.  
 Naturalization in U.S., validity of, 50.  
 Nauvoo, Ill., Mormons leave, 53.  
 Nebraska Territory, bill for organization of, 51.  
 Necessity, Fort, 18.  
 Negroes, compelled to vote, 64; right to vote for delegates, 64; sale of public lands to, 65; given votes, 66. *See also* Slavery.  
 New Amsterdam, surrender of, 11.  
 New England, discovery of, 5; "Charter and Government" of, 10; colonies, 14, 15; War of Revolution in, 22.  
 Newfoundland, discovery of, 5; attempt to settle, 7. French give up claims to, 17.  
 New France, 17.  
 New Hampshire, colonization of, 10, 14; ratified constitution, 27.  
 New Haven Colony, 12.  
 New Jersey, colonization of, 13.  
 New Mexico, discovery of, 6; conquest of, 45; under Compromise of 1850, 48.  
 New Netherland Company, 11.  
 New Orleans, battle of, 33; cotton failure in, 41; capture of, 58; Exposition, 71.  
 Newport, R.I., 12, 24.  
 New York, as New Netherland, 11; colonial population of, 15; evacuation of, 23; blockade below, 33; draft riots in, 61.  
 Niagara, expedition against, 18.  
 Nicaragua route, 80.  
 Nobel Prize, 81.  
 Non-Importation Agreements, 21.  
 Non-Intercourse Act, 30.  
 North Carolina, colonization of, 13; ratification of, 28; secession of, 57.  
 Northern Securities suit, 81.  
 Northmen, 5.  
 Northwest, subdued, 24; first exploration of far, 30.  
 Northwest Territory (Ordinance of 1787), 26.  
 Nova Scotia, discovery of, 6; in Queen Anne's War, 17; in King George's War, 17.  
 Nullification Act, 38.

## INDEX

- O'Connor, Charles, 67.  
 Oglethorpe, James, 14.  
 Ohio Company (Virginia), 18.  
 Oklahoma, opening of, 74.  
 Omnibus Bill, 49.  
 Orange, Fort, 11.  
 Orders in Council, 30, 31.  
 Ordinance of 1787, 26.  
 Oregon County, 44.  
 Oregon Territory, organized, 45;  
     slavery excluded from, 47.  
 Oriskany, battle of, 23.  
 Ostend Manifesto, 50.  
 Oswego, capture of, 18.  
 Otis, James, 21.  
  
 Pacific cable completed, 80.  
 Pacific Ocean, discovery of, 5.  
 Pakenham, Sir Edward, 33.  
 Palatine proprietaries, 13.  
 Palma, President of Cuba, 79.  
 Palmer, John M., 77.  
 Palo Alto, battle of, 45  
 Panama, Congress, 36; canal, 80,  
     81; independence of, 80, 81.  
 Pan American Congress, 74.  
 Pan American Exposition, 80.  
 Panic, of 1837, 41; of 1857, 52;  
     of 1873, 68; of 1893, 75.  
 Paris, treaty of, 19, 20, 25.  
 Parish committee, 16.  
 Parker, Alton G., 81.  
 Parker, Capt. John, 22.  
 Parsons' Case, 21.  
 Patroon system, 11.  
 Patroons in New York, 15.  
 Peace convention in Virginia,  
     56.  
*Peacock*, 33.  
*Pelican*, 33.  
 Pemberton, Gen. John C., 60.
- Penguin*, 34.  
 Penn, William, 13.  
 Pennsylvania, colonization of,  
     13, 15.  
 Pensacola, Fla., captured, 33;  
     in Seminole war, 35.  
 People's Party, 37, 86.  
 Pepperell, William, 17.  
 Perry, Capt. Oliver H., 32, 33.  
 Perry, Com. M. C., 50.  
 Perrysville, battle of, 58.  
 Personal Liberty Laws, 49.  
 Peru, Conquest of, 6.  
 Pet banks, 39, 41.  
 Petersburg, siege and battle of,  
     61.  
 Philadelphia, settlement of, 13;  
     defense of, 23; Clinton re-  
     treated from, 24; Constitu-  
     tional Convention at, 26:  
     capital removed from, 29;  
     Republican convention at, 67.  
*Philadelphia*, burning of the, 30.  
 Philippine Islands, discovery of,  
     6; become U.S. possession,  
     78, 79.  
 Phips, Sir William, 17.  
*Phæbe*, 33.  
 Pickens, Governor of South Car-  
     olina, 57.  
 Pierce, Franklin, Pres., 49-51.  
 Pilgrims, at Plymouth, 9, 10.  
 Pitcairn, Maj. John, 22.  
 Pitt, William, 19.  
 Pittsburg Landing, *see* Shiloh.  
 Pizarro, Francisco, 6.  
 Platt, Senator Thomas C., 71.  
 Platt Amendment, 79.  
 Plymouth, Pilgrims at, 9.  
 Plymouth Company, 9, 10.  
 Plymouth colony, 12.

## INDEX

- Political parties, history of, 84-86.  
 Polk, James K., Pres., 43, 44-47.  
 Ponce de Leon, 5.  
 Pontiac, conspiracy of, 19.  
 Pope, Gen. John, 58, 59.  
 Popular Sovereignty, 51.  
 Populists, 75, 86.  
 Porter, Capt. David, 32.  
 Port Hudson, capture of, 60.  
 Porto Rico ceded to U.S., 78, 79.  
 Port Royal, 7, 17.  
 Portsmouth, N.H., 10.  
 Portsmouth, R.I., 12.  
 Portsmouth, Treaty of, 81.  
 Prescott, Col. William, 22.  
*President*, 34.  
 Presidential Succession Act, 73.  
 Presque Isle, Fort, 18.  
 Price, Gen. Sterling, 58.  
 Princeton, battle of, 23.  
 Proctor, Gen. Henry A., 32.  
 Prohibition Party, 67, 86.  
 Proprietors, Eight, 13.  
 Providence, R.I., 12; Plantations, 12.  
 Pueblo, battle of, 46.  
 Pulaski, Count, 24.  
 Puritan disturbances, 12.  
 Puritans, at Salem and Boston, 10.  
 Putnam, Israel, 23.  
 Quakers, in West Jersey, 13; in New York, 15.  
 Quartering Act, 22.  
 Quebec, failure of (1540), 7; success of (1608), 7; in French and Indian Wars, 17, 19; Province of, 20; Act, 22; in War of the Revolution, 22.  
 Queen Anne's War, 17.  
 Queenstown Heights, battle of, 31.  
 Rahl, Col. Johann G., 23.  
 Railroad strike (1877), 70.  
 Railroads, beginning of, 40, 66.  
 Raisin River, massacre of, 32.  
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, 7.  
 Randolph, Edmund, 28, 30.  
 Reconcentrados, the, 78.  
 Reconstruction, problem of, 63, 64; Act, Military, 65; completed, 66.  
 Reid, Whitelaw, 75.  
 Religious intolerance, 15.  
 Religious toleration, 12.  
 Republican Party, origin of, 51; history of, 84-86.  
 Resaca, battle of, 60.  
 Resaca de la Palma, battle of, 45.  
 Resumption of Specie Payments, Act for the, 68.  
 Revolution, War of the, 22-25.  
 Rhode Island, colony of, 12, 14; ratification of, 28.  
 Ribaut, Jean, 7.  
 Richmond, Va., capture of, 61.  
 Rio Grande, discovery of, 6.  
 Roanoke Island, 7.  
 Roberval, Jean François de, 7.  
 Robinson, Pastor John, 10.  
 Rochambeau, Count, 25.  
 Roosevelt, Theodore, in Spanish War, 78; nominated for Vice Pres., 79; Pres., 80, 81.  
 Rosecrans, Gen. W. S., 58, 60.  
 Royal Charter, for Massachusetts Bay Company, 10.  
 Royal colonies, 9.  
 Royal Grant, companies chartered by, 8.

# INDEX

- Russo-Japanese War, 81.
- Ryswick, Peace of, 17.
- Sagas, 5.
- St. Augustine, 7.
- St. Clair, Gen. Arthur, 29.
- St. John, John P., 72.
- St. John's River, 7.
- St. Lawrence River, discovery of, 6.
- St. Leger, Col. Barry, 23.
- St. Mary's, Md., 12.
- Salary Grab Act, 68.
- Salem, Puritans at, 10; witchcraft, 15.
- Salisbury, N.C., battle of, 60.
- Salmon Falls, N.H., raids on, 17.
- Salt Lake, Mormons settle at, 53.
- Sampson, Rear-Admiral William T., 78.
- San Antonio, battle of, 46.
- Sandys' Constitution, 8.
- San Juan, storming of, 78.
- Santa Anna, General, 43, 45, 46.
- Santa Fé, 7.
- Santiago, surrender of, 78.
- Saratoga, Burgoyne's surrender at, 23.
- Savannah, Ga., settlement of, 14; captured (1778), 24; Lincoln's attack upon, 24; capture of (1864), 60.
- Saybrook, Conn., 12.
- Scalawags, 66.
- Schenectady, N.Y., raids on, in King William's War, 17.
- Schley, Com. Winfield S., 78.
- Scott, Gen. Winfield, in war of 1812, 33; in Mexican War, 46; nominated for Pres., 49.
- Scrooby, congregation at, 9.
- Secession movement (1861), 55; ordinances of, 63.
- Second Continental Congress, 25.
- Sedition Law, 29.
- Selma, battle of, 60.
- Seminole War, 35, 42.
- Separatists, 9, 10.
- Seven Days, battle of, 59.
- Sevier, John, 24.
- Seward, William H., 48, 57.
- Sewell, Arthur, 77.
- Seymour, Horatio, 65.
- Shadrack (slave), rescue of, 49.
- Shafter, Gen. William R., 78.
- Shannon*, 33.
- Shays's Rebellion, 26.
- Shenandoah, Jackson's raid in, 59.
- Sheridan, Gen. Philip H., 61.
- Sherman, Gen. William T., 60.
- Sherman Act, 74, 75.
- Sherman's Bummers, 60.
- Shiloh, battle of, 58.
- Silk culture, 14.
- Slavery, prohibition of, in Ga., 14; in early Southern colonies, 16; under the Constitution, 26; Question, under Monroe, 35; Anti-Slavery Societies, 38; spread of, 43; Clay's Alabama Letters on, 44; excluded from Oregon, 47; under Compromise of 1850, 49; Fugitive Slave Law, 49; under Kansas-Nebraska Act, 51; a cause of the Civil War, 55; emancipation proclamation, 61; abolished by Thirteenth Amendment, 62, 63, 64.
- Slidell, John, 59.
- Sloat, Com. John D., 45.

## INDEX

- Smith, John, 9.  
 Socialists, 86.  
 Sons of Liberty, 21.  
 Sons of the South, 51.  
 Soto, Hernando de, 6.  
 Soulé, Pierre, 50.  
 South America, discovery of, 6.  
 South American Republics, 35.  
 South Carolina, discovery of, 5,  
     6; colonization of, 14; and doc-  
     trine of states rights, 38:  
     passes secession ordinance, 55.  
 Southern Colonies, 16.  
 Southern Seceders, 40.  
 Spain, possessions of, in New  
     World, 6, 7; war with, 77-79.  
 Spanish Succession, War of, 17.  
 Spanish War, 77-79.  
 Specie circular, 39, 41.  
 Spoils system, 37, 38.  
 Spottsylvania, battle of, 61.  
 Squatter sovereignty, 47, 51.  
 Stalwarts, the, 71.  
 Stamp Act, 21.  
 Standard Oil suit, 81.  
 Standish, Miles, 10.  
 Stanton, Edward M., 65.  
 Stanwix, Fort, 23.  
 Stark, Gen. John, 23.  
 State, Department of, formed, 28.  
 State Sovereignty, 37, 55.  
 Steamboat, invention of, 31.  
 Steamboats, river, 40.  
 Steamers, coastwise, 40.  
 Stephens, Alexander H., 55.  
 Stephenson, George, 87.  
 Steuben, Baron, 24.  
 Stevenson, Adlai E., Vice Pres.,  
     75-77, 79.  
 Stevenson, Fort, 32.  
 Stillwater, battle of, 23.  
 Stockton, Com. Robert F., 45.  
 Stoneman, Gen. George, 60.  
 Stonington, Conn., plundered, 33.  
 Stony Point, capture of, 24.  
 Stuyvesant, Peter, 11, 13.  
 Sub-Treasury Scheme, 41, 42, 44.  
 Sullivan, Gen. John, 24.  
 Sumner, Senator Charles, 51.  
 Sumter, Fort, 57.  
 Surplus revenue, 39, 40, 41.  
 Taft, William H., 81, 82.  
 Taney, Roger B., 39.  
 Tariff (1816), 34; (1824), 36; of  
     abominations (1828), 37; (1832),  
     38; (1833), 39; (1846), 44;  
     (1883), 71; (1888), 73; McKinley  
     Tariff Bill, 74; (1894), 75;  
     (1897), 77; (1913), 83.  
 Tarleton, Col. Banastre, 24.  
 Taxes, during American Revolu-  
     tion, 21; on foreign goods, 28.  
 Taylor, Zachary, in Mexican  
     War, 45, 46; Pres., 47; death  
     of, 48.  
 Tecumseh, Indian chief, 31.  
 Tennessee, admitted, 29; seces-  
     sion of, 57; reorganized, 63.  
 Tenure of Office Act, 65.  
 Texas, annexation of, 43; dispute  
     as to boundary of, 45; under  
     Compromise of 1850, 48; in  
     secession, 55; admission of,  
     66.  
 Thames, battle of the, 32.  
 Thirteenth Amendment, 62, 63,  
     64.  
 Thomas, Gen. George H., 60.  
 Thornton, Captain, 45.  
 Thurman, Allen G., 73.  
 Ticonderoga, Fort, 19, 22.

## INDEX

- Tilden, Samuel J., 69.  
 Tippecanoe, battle of, 31.  
 Tompkins, Daniel D., Vice Pres., 35.  
 Toral, General, 78.  
 Town meetings, in New England, 10, 15; in Middle Colonies, 16.  
 Townshend Acts, 21.  
 Transportation bill, 21.  
 Treasury, Department of, formed, 28.  
 Treaty of Washington, 67, 72.  
*Trent* Affair, 59.  
 Trenton, defeat of Hessians at, 23.  
 Tripoli, war with, 30.  
 Tuscaroras, war with, 14.  
 Tweed's Ring, 68.  
 Tyler, John, Vice Pres., and Pres., 42-44.  
 Typewriter, invention of, 88.  
 Underground railroad, 48, 49.  
*United States*, 32.  
 United States, validity of naturalization in, 50.  
 United States Bank, 28; First, and Second, 34; bills to re-charter, 38, 42; under Andrew Jackson, 38, 39.  
 Utah, under Compromise of 1850, 48.  
 Utrecht, Treaty of, 17.  
 Vaca, Cabeza de, 6.  
 Vail, Alfred, inventor, 87.  
 Valley Forge, winter at, 24.  
 Van Buren, Martin, 37, 40-42.  
 Van Rensselaer, Gen. Stephen, 32.  
 Van Twiller, Wouter, 11.  
 Venango, Fort, 18.  
 Venezuela dispute, 76.  
 Vera Cruz, capture of, 46.  
 Vermont, admitted to Union, 29.  
 Verrazzani (Italian explorer), 6.  
 Vespuccius, Americus, 5.  
 Vicksburg, capture of, 60.  
 Virginia, charter, 8, 9; becomes Royal Colony, 9; colonial population of, 16; Resolutions, 21; and Kentucky Resolutions, 29; secession of, 57; admission of, 66.  
*Virginius* Affair, 68.  
 Walker, Robert J., 53.  
 War, Department of, formed, 28.  
 War of 1812, causes of, 31; events of, 32-34.  
 Wars (chronologically arranged):  
   King Philip's War, 10.  
   with the Tuscaroras, 14.  
   King William's War, 17.  
   Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish succession), 17.  
   King George's War (War of Austrian succession), 17.  
   French and Indian War, 18, 19.  
   War of the revolution, 22-25.  
   War with Tripoli, 30.  
   War of 1812, 31-34.  
   Seminole War (1817-1818), 35.  
   Black Hawk War, 38.  
   Seminole War (1835-1842), 42.  
   Mexican War, 45, 46.  
   Civil War, 55, 57-61.  
   Spanish War, 77-79.  
 Warwick, R.I., 12.  
 Washington, George, in French and Indian War, 18; in War of the Revolution, 22-25; in Con-

## INDEX

- stitutional Convention, 26; Pres., 28, 29; death of, 29.
- Washington (D.C.), capital removed to, 29; burned, 33; Early's raid on, 61.
- Washington Territory, boundary of, 67.
- Wasp*, 32, 33.
- Watson, Thomas E., 77.
- Wayne, Anthony, 24, 29.
- Weaver, Gen. J. B., 75.
- Webster, Daniel, in debate with Hayne, 38; concludes Ashburton Treaty, 43; his seventh of March speech, 48.
- Welles, Gideon P., 57.
- Western boundary, secured, 30.
- West Indies, 5, 6.
- Westinghouse, George, inventor, 86.
- West Jersey, 13.
- Wethersfield, Conn., 12.
- Weyler, Captain-General, 78.
- Wheeler, William A., Vice Pres., 69, 70.
- Whig Party, rise of, 40; killed, 51; history of, 85, 86.
- Whisky Rebellion, 29.
- Whisky Ring, 68.
- Whitman, Dr. Marcus, 45.
- Whitney, Eli, 87.
- Wildcat banks, 39.
- Wilderness, battle of the, 61.
- William Henry, Fort, 18.
- Williams, Roger, 12, 15.
- Wilmot proviso, 46, 47.
- Wilson, Henry, 67.
- Wilson, Woodrow, 82, 83.
- Wilson Bill, 75.
- Wilson Creek, battle of, 58.
- Winchester, Gen. James, 32.
- Winchester, battle of, 61.
- Winthrop, John, 10.
- Wolfe, Gen. James, 19.
- Woman suffrage, 82.
- Wood, W. A., inventor, 88.
- Worden, Admiral John L., 59.
- World's Fair at Chicago, 76.
- Writs of Assistance, 21.
- Wyoming massacre, 24.
- X Y Z letters, 29.
- York, Duke of (James II.), 11.
- York, Duke of, 13.
- York (Toronto), capture of, 32.
- Yorktown, capture of, 25; battle of, 59; celebration, 71.
- Young, Brigham, 53.
- Zenger, Peter, 11.

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## Foreign affairs

Samoa

Fur seal controversy

U. S. + seals in open

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state + national debt

Chile

Hawaii

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ambassadors

Peninsula

Columbia

with prestige

missionary doctor

Spaniards

Spanish war

on 1898 caused by

american policy

Letter of Spain, Minister

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President

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Washington

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Porto Rico

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Interest of the

United States

Colonial policy

Philippines

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Canal

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of the

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Arctic exploration  
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